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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45 NOVEMBER 16, 1933 NO. 11

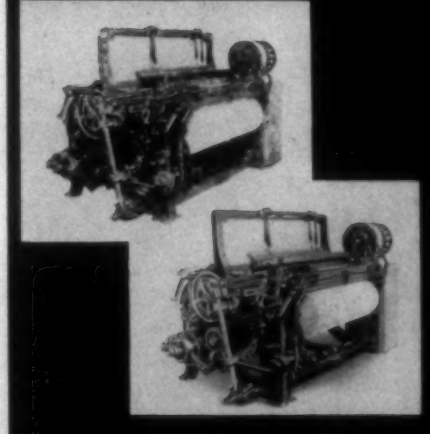
They Were Boys Together

One Followed
the Old Philosophy

To Live Carelessly
and Call the Doctor
When Sick Unto Death

His Chum Followed
the New Philosophy

To So Eat and Live
As to Keep Physically Fit
and Banish Old Age



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Your Looms Soon Become Old
and Decrepit and Unprofitable
You Call the Draper Loom Doctor
It is too Late
He Can't Prevent the Inevitable

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Prolong their Youth and Vigor
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45—No. 11 NOVEMBER 16, 1933

Combed Yarn Spinners Seek Processing Tax On Rayon

FOLLOWING is the text of the brief filed November 9th with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington by the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association with the President, R. Grady Rankin, appearing before the committee in formal hearing. Others present were A. K. Winget, T. M. McKinney, from the spinners, and delegations representing the shippers, the mercerizers and the farmers. Representative A. L. Bulwinkle is also appearing before the committee. The text of the brief is as follows:

This brief is filed by the Southern Combed Yarn Association, of Gastonia, N. C., representing the firms named below, on the question of a processing tax to be placed upon rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk, which enter into competition with cotton.

Owing to the economic distress of the basic agricultural commodities produced in the United States, the President of the United States recommended to the Congress, in a message, the passage of an act to relieve this condition which affected the agricultural interests of the United States. And the Congress, pursuant to that message, passed an act, known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which had for its purpose the raising of commodity prices on the basic agricultural commodities. This act was approved by the President on the 12th day of May, 1933.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

The act provided, among other things, that in order to restore or raise commodity prices it was necessary to curtail production; and also, the act further provided that, in order to pay the farmers of the nation for curtailing their production, a tax be levied; that this tax be known as the Processing Tax, and that it would apply to the manufacture or processing of the basic agricultural commodities, named in the act. The amount of this tax to be levied, the act provided, should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, under certain limitations. The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, under the powers granted to him, levied a processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound upon cotton.

And the law also provided that if there were any competing commodities on which there were, or would be, excessive shifts or excessive competition on account of the processing tax being placed upon any of these agricultural commodities, that the Secretary of Agriculture should ascertain, investigate, and place a tax upon such competing commodity. The Secretary, having placed a tax of 4.2 cents per pound on cotton, to date has not passed any tax on rayon or synthetic fibers or silk. And the hearing here is to determine whether or not the greatest of all American agricultural commodities, cotton, which provides the most inexpensive clothing for the laboring man in America, should bear the burden of the tax while these other competing bers are untaxed, to the detriment of cotton and the farmers of the nation.

WASTE CONTENT IN COTTON

In the manufacture or the processing of cotton into yarn, it is a matter of common knowledge in the combed yarn industry that 30 per cent of every pound of clean cotton is waste. Thus it can be readily seen that combed yarn has a greater waste content than other cotton yarns, and probably far greater than rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk. So, it can be readily seen that the processing tax placed upon cotton, which is manufactured into combed yarn, really bears a tax of 6 cents per pound or more.

PURPOSE OF THE HEARING

The hearing was for the purpose of the Secretary of Agriculture ascertaining whether the payment of the processing tax upon cotton (the basic agricultural commodity) is causing or will cause to the processors, or the cotton textile manufacturers, disadvantages in competition from other commodities (rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk) by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPETITION OF RAYON AND OHER SYNTHETIC FIBERS WITH COTTON SINCE AUGUST 1

Since the first day of August, the date on which the processing tax was placed on cotton, it can be shown that for the first time in history the price of rayon and other synthetic fibers is less than 2-ply combed yarn. This is caused from the fact that, first, the processing tax has been placed upon cotton and not upon rayon and other synthetic fibers. This processing tax creates a differential in favor of rayon and other synthetic fibers of at least 6 cents per pound. There are other contributing factors, also, which are causing a differential in prices. But for the purpose of this hearing, this brief is confined alone to the processing tax, on account of the fact that rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk do not bear a processing tax and that cotton has been bearing this burden since the first week in August. There has been a decided shift since the first week of August to rayon away from cotton which can be shown by letters from the mercerizers, the knitters, and other purchasers of cotton combed yarn, as well as other evidence which will be produced by the mercerizers' association at this hearing. There are at-

tached hereto and made a part of this brief certain letters which are marked "Exhibit A."

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF RAYON INDUSTRY

During the year 1932 the rayon industry produced approximately 131,000,000 pounds of rayon and other synthetic fibers, and it is estimated by those who apparently know that there will be a greater increase in the production and consumption of rayon and other synthetic fibers in the United States for the year 1933. The estimates for 1933 are approximately 208,000,000 pounds.

We are attaching hereto and making a part hereof as "Exhibit B" an article which appeared in the Textile World of September, 1933, in which it is shown that for the seven months prior to August 1st the production of rayon and other synthetic fibers in the United States amounted to 115,000,000 pounds, or an average monthly production of 16,428,000 pounds, and that the producers themselves, according to this article, are estimating a production of 93,000,000 pounds for the remaining five months, or a monthly production of 18,600,000 pounds—an increase of 2,200,000 pounds a month. And these figures do not include the amount of rayon and other synthetic fibers imported into the United States, which imports are in excess of exports by more than 1,000,000 pounds per annum.

It is a significant fact that the producers of synthetic fibers have estimated that their production would increase, beginning with August, the date on which the processing tax was placed on cotton. And it is also another significant fact that since the first week in August the rayon producers, according to the trade journals, are contemplating increasing the size of their plants, thereby making the production of rayon and other synthetic fibers still greater.

EFFECT UPON GROWERS, COTTON MILL OPERATIVES AND MANUFACTURERS

The amount of rayon, therefore, that will be produced in the United States, asspming that this amount is 208,000,000 pounds, will be the equivalent of 600,000 bales of cotton. It is doubted, therefore, if anyone would have the temerity to say that rayon does not compete with cotton. It competes so much that even one of the witnesses for the rayon industry, in giving his testimony at the hearing on July 31st of this year, testified that "if a processing tax were placed upon rayon, it would immediately cause a shift back to cotton."

It is respectfully submitted to the committee that the Agricultural Adjustment Act, being passed for the benefit of the basic agricultural commodities, and among the commodities, cotton, by failure to place a compensating tax upon rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk, would aid in destroying the benefits which should result to the American farmers from the processing tax. For the cotton farmers of the South cannot, with all the expense necessary to grow a crop of cotton, compete with the Canadian lumbermen.

Therefore, in the first place, it is necessary to have a processing tax placed upon competing fibers such as rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk in order to protect cotton, one of the basic agricultural commodities of America.

In the second place, the intent of Congress was, by placing in the Agricultural Adjustment Act section 15 and subsection (d), not only to protect agriculture, but to protect American labor in industry as well. Competition from any other fiber, upon which no processing tax has been levied, will immediately cause a lass of orders to the mills, thereby forcing curtailment of, or absolute closing down of cotton textile plants. And speaking wholly for the combed yarn industry, it can be shown that since the first of August the combed yarn mills belonging to the Southern Combed Yarn Association have had to curtail drastically on account of the increase in the sales of rayon and other synthetic fibers and of the reduced sales of cotton, owing to the fact that cotton is paying a processing tax while the other fibers are not.

The operating time for the employees in a large number of the combed yarn mills at present is not more than 50 per cent of the time they were employed prior to the first of August. There is attached hereto and made a part of "Exhibit C," which shows the gradual reduction in working time since the first week in August, as compared with four weeks prior thereto.

Now, there is also attached hereto and made a part of this brief as "Exhibit D" a report from mills representing approximately one million combed yarn spindles, which shows that for the first week in August their combined payrolls amounted to approximately $174,000.00, and that the last week in October the payrolls for the same group amounted to approximately $124,000.00, thereby showing a reduction of approximately $50,000.00 per week to their employees, due entirely to curtailed operations.

In the third place, it was not the intent of Congress that any industry should be hurt financially by the passage of the Act, and Section 15, subsection (d), was also passed for the benefit of industry and the stockholders in the various industrial plants.

The Congress also passed the National Recovery Act for the benefit of industry and labor, and in our opinion, would not have passed any act which would cripple industry, labor or the farmer. Section 15, subsection (d) of the Agricultural Act itself was a section placed there to relieve industry from unfair competition, the farmers from unfair competition, the employees of industry in manufacturing the basic agricultural commodities from unfair competition.

It was not the intention of the Administration, or of the Congress, to provide that the manufacturer who processed a basic agricultural commodity and who paid a processing tax should be penalized with the payment of a processing tax while his competitor, processing some other kind of fiber besides cotton, should be permitted to go without the payment of a tax; and the failure to have a processing tax on rayon and other synthetic fibers and silk is causing a loss to the cotton textile industry.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, having shown, first to your committee, that the manufacturers of cotton are paying a processing tax.

Second, that the competitors are not paying a processing tax.

Third, that the imposition of the tax on cotton and not upon rayon or other synthetic fibers or silk is causing a shift to the use of these other fibers to the detriment of cotton, thereby affecting the cotton farmer, the cotton mill operative and the cotton manufacturer.

It is respectfully requested that your committee recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that he place a compensating tax upon those commodities which compete with that basic of all American agricultural commodities—cotton.

Monroe Speaks for Institute

Sidney P. Monroe, assistant to the president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, opened the hearing for the proponents of the compensatory tax, recommending and uring such levies on all "competing commodities," with the A. A. A. to determine the amount. He insisted that such action was necessary to prevent substitution for cotton, adding that "if the market for cotton is lost to

cotton substitutes it will be slow in returning or never return."

Contending that it was inevitable that the cotton processing tax would cause a shift to substitutes, the witness insisted that the "departent does not have to wait until the damage is done."

"The processing tax not only will cause but is causing a remarkable shift from cotton to rayon, especially in the cotton piece goods underwear and hosiery trades," he declared.

Competitive prices between rayon and cotton yarns were cited by Mr. Monroe as follows:

"On July 17, 1933, the mercerizing industry voluntarily placed itself under the cotton textile code, and since that time has continued to operate in conformity with that code. This means that mercerizers, as well as spinners, are limited to two shifts of 40 hours each, in comparison with an operating schedule which, prior to that time, was normally 110 hours per week. We point out that in comparison with this schedule, the rayon code fixes no limitation with respect to machine hours, and rayon producers are permitted to operate their plants 24 hours per day for seven days a week.

"One hundred and fifty denier rayon is equivalent in size to 70/2 mercerized cotton yarn. In practice, 150 denier rayon is in direct competition with 60/2 and 70/2 mercerized yarn.

"On August 1, 1933, the sale price of 150 denier rayon was 65 cents per pound. On the same date 60/2 mercerized yarn sold at about 80 cents per pound, and 70/2 mercerized yarn at about 94 cents per pound.

"On October 27, 1933, 150 denier rayon was still quoted at 65 cents per pound, whereas 60/2 and 70/2 mercerized yarns were selling at 75 cents and 86 cents per pound, respectively.

"Singe August 1, 1933, the use of mercerized yarn has materially decreased, and the consumption of rayon has materially increased. Figures available indicate that during 1931, 145 million pounds of rayon were consumed and during 1932, 130 million pounds. Statements have recently been made by those active in the rayon industry that the consumption of rayon for 1933 probably will amount to 200 million pounds.

"We have actual figures relative to shipments from mercerizers which constitute about 70 per cent of the production of the entire industry. These figures show that the consumption of mercerized yarn in the three months' period beginning on August 1, 1933, and ending October 31, 1933, was 7,807,229 pounds, while in the same period of three months during 1933 the consumption decreased to 4,870,643 pounds. We therefore estimate that in the entire industry the shift for the three months' period between 1932 and 1933 was from 11,150,000 pounds to 7 million pounds.

"During April, 1933, 150 denier rayon sold at 50 cents per pound. The price advanced to 55 cents in May, 60 cents in June and the present quotation is 65 cents. During the period when rayon was selling at 50 cents, 60/2 and 70/2 in mercerized form were selling for about 45 cents and 53 cents per pound, respectively. It will thus be seen that based upon the price the two products were highly competitive.

"An addition to the price of mercerized yarn in the form of a processing tax at the rate of 6 cents per pound materially favors and benefits rayon, to the detriment of cotton yarn. If a compensatory tax is placed upon rayon, equity will be done to the cause of the mercerized yarn industry.

"Rayon can be substituted for cotton yarn in many fabrics, both knitted and woven. There is keen competition between rayon and mercerized yarn in the manufacture of all types of hosiery. Prior to July 1, 1933, hosiery made entirely or largely from mercerized yarn sold for a sum slightly less than the sale price of hosiery made to the same extent from rayon.

"Since August 1, 1933, hosiery made from rayon is offered at from 20 cents to 35 cents per dozen cheaper than a corresponding product from mercerized cotton yarn. Being merchandise of quantity type, it is sold upon a price basis, and therefore to a great degree through ability to sell it for a lower price the rayon product has the distinct advantage over the hosiery made of mercerized yarn.

"It is quite manifest that since August 1, 1933, there has been an actual shift in consumption from mercerized yarn to rayon, because of the imposition of the processing tax.

"We submit that in fairness to the grower of staple cotton, the spinner of combed yarns and to the mercerizer, a compensatory tax in a reasonable sum should be imposed upon rayon.

"We feel that our experience since August 1, 1933, demonstrates beyond any doubt that there has been an excessive shift in consumption from mercerized cotton yarn to rayon, that this is caused largely by the imposition of the processing tax at the rate of 6 cents per pound of cotton yarn, and that to procure the benefits sought by the act a fair compensatory tax should be imposed upon rayon."

GARDNER SPEAKS FOR RAYON

Former Governor O. Max Gardner of North Carolina opened the opposition of the rayon manufacturers, representing the Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Producers' Association.

He is president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills of Shelby, N. C., which weaves both rayon and silk, Governor Gardner said, and in the production of its dress goods there has been no shift between cotton and rayon, he testified. He also is a director of a combination yarn mill, Governor Gardner said, and he knows how depressed that division is as that mill has operated, since its construction, only at rare times.

The only question at issue is whether the cotton processing tax has caused a shift in consumption from cotton to rayon, Governor Gardner said.

The rise of rayon before August 1st and questions of style and fashion have no place in the hearing and neither have NRA costs any place in the hearing, he said.

The only shifts have been due to style, Governor Gardner said. Rayon producers were booked three months in advance of the cotton processing tax and have been worked to capacity for three months after the tax, he asserted.

The law says no compensatory tax shall be levied unless it has caused, or will cause, excessive shifts in consumption, Governor Gardner recalled.

He argued that no excessive shift has occurred since August 1st from cotton to rayon, and said that to predict style trends for the future would be impossible.

French stylists have done more for rayon and acetate yarns than any other factor, having emphasized rayon in recent months, Governor Gardner said.

Scott Says Tax Would Not Stop Rayon Sales

Rufus W. Scott, of the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation, testified that rayon began as a partner of cotton and said that, so far as he knows, it still is in partnership with cotton.

(*Continued on Page* 25)

Labor's Share in Cost of Cotton Goods Production

A VERY INTERESTING pamphlet, "What is Labor Worth," has been issued by the Emmons Loom Harness Company. It gives a great deal of interesting information relative to the amount that labor receives in cotton goods production. The pamphlet says:

Many mill executives and superintendents have received and doubtless answered the unique list of questions asked by code secretaries referring to number of employees, hourly wages and value of output.

If the answers made are replies to the questions as asked, the cotton goods industry, along with others, may expect to become the recipient of decidedly unpleasant attentions from both organized labor and Government bureaus.

The questionnaire is unfortunately so phrased as to result in answers altogether misleading to all concerned.

FORESTALL PUBLICITY

The very first result of the answers will be to confirm the age-old contention of labor that the wage earner receives an utterly unfair share of the value of goods produced. For example, it is easy to anticipate newspaper headlines to this effect:

"Survey shows wage earner gets but 21 cents out of every dollar's worth he produces.

"Workers in textile industry must produce $75 worth of goods to earn $15."

"Capital gets 80 per cent of money for goods produced; workers get but 20 per cent."

The unpleasant effects of publicity of this nature, to say nothing of the forces of public opinion and Government investigation which may thereby be set in force, can readily lead to serious difficulties for all cotton mills.

As an aid to forestalling these probable consequences, it is entirely proper to point out that data in the form asked by the Department of Labor is both misleading and destructive. Sales in dollars for the period 1928 to June, 1933, are asked, together with wages paid and hours worked for like periods. Such innocent looking figures are loaded with dynamite, as the following shows:

In the year 1929 workers in cotton goods mills averaged in wages 21.2 cents for every $1 worth of goods they produced.

Newspaper men and biased observers can infer from that fact that capital and management received $79.80 out of every $100 worth of goods as against labor's share of $21.20. The public and many officials not acquainted with the meaning of the facts could very readily become very muc hexcited over such an apparent unfairness to labor.

POINTS OUT FALLACY

The fallacy should be pointed out before so embarrassing a situation may develop. The fallacy is this:

Every $100 worth of cotton goods sold by mills contains an average of $53 of raw materials and purchased power (1929 figures). Mill workers do not produce either raw materials and purchased power. Hence, the sales of the mill do not represent the value produced by mill workers.

On an average in 1929, only $42 out of every $100 sales was truly the product of the combined efforts of wage earners, machinery and management.

Out of this $42 the wage earners alone average to receive as wages 51.8 per cent, or more than one-half. The figures for 1932 and 1933 to June 30, will probably average higher.

It makes a great deal of difference to the textile industry whether or not it is held up for an examination as paying only 21 per cent out of its sales for labor, or as paying 21.8 per cent of the value added by processing for labor.

The cotton textile industry can be immensely benefited as well as protected if mills will forward revised figures to the proper code officials showing not only sales but value actually added by manufacture, i.e., net sales less raw materials and purchased power. When wages are compared to the latter figure rather than to sales, the proportion of mill income paid to workers is thus seen in its true light.

COMPARISONS ARE DANGEROUS

In a period when every endeavor is being made to increase purchasing power by adding to wages, there is necessarily a strong undercurrent of feeling that wages throughout industry should be more or less equal for analogous types of work. For example, the question may be raised (if wages are compared to sales) why should not textile mill workers receive as high a percentage of the product value as do workers in, say, the rubber boot and shoes industry.

Based on 1929 sales, wage earners in that industry were paid 29 cents out of each dollar of product value as compared to 21.2 cents per dollar of product paid in the cotton industry. When hundreds of public officials and millions of wage earners are studying figures as they now are, it will not be long until some bright-eyed person discovers from official records, two, that that rubber boot and shoe workers are getting an average of 30 per cent more of what they produce than cotton mill workers.

Rather than wait until such questions are asked, is it not good judgment to supply the Department of Labor with figures that cannot be misunderstood?

For example, it is true that in 1929 (latest figures now available) rubber boot and shoe workers were paid 29 per cent of the sales value of their product as against 21.2 per cent for cotton mill workers.

However, the sales dollar of a cotton mill contains more raw material than the sales dollar of a rubber shoe factory. When raw material is subtracted from the sales of both, we see the amount of value actually added by processing.

In the cotton goods industry, the workers received 51.8 per cent of the value added by manufacture, as compared to 44 per cent of value added paid to wage earners in the rubber shoe industry. Seen in that light, the cotton goods industry makes a far more favorable comparative showing. Here is a table showing how our industry compared to others in this matter.

Labor's Share of Value Added by Manufacture in Leading Industries for the Year 1929

Industries—	P. C. of Value Added Paid Wage Earners
Automotive	27.7
Chemicals	19.7
Cotton textiles	51.8
Iron and steel rolling mills	47.1
Leather	44.0
Paper	35.8
Rubber boots and shoes	44.0
Tires (rubber)	37.3

(*Continued on Page 24*)

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Chloride of Zinc
Epsom Salts
Glauber's Salt
Lactic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Oxalic Acid
Phosphate of Soda
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Hear Reports on Textile Research

A number of interesting reports on research work in textiles were heard at the meeting in New York of the United States Institute for Textile Research. Encouraging results having immediate or early application in the textile industry were reported in studies of mercerization, the disposal of textile waste liquors, the properties of fibers, the strength and wear of fabrics, the causes of wool felting and fulling, and the development of new textile research apparatus. Most of these accomplishments are the result of studies conducted at various educational institutions by fellows of the Textile Foundation, which administers a fund of $1,200,000. Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the Foundation, outlined its scientific and economic research work, noting particularly the survey of textile education in this country, a result of which is expected to be the establishment of a higher general standard of efficiency.

Other reports dealt with an instrument that automatically matches colors under any illumination and for any type of observer, the fact that kemp, which has been regarded by the trade as a dead wool fiber that dyes poorly, is a normal fiber that appears to dye poorly because of its cellular micelle structure, and that because of the latter is an exceptionally poor conductor of heat.

Mills Must Use Science

The research symposium, during which the results of scientific textile research were made public, was introduced and directed by Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president and dean of engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his introductory remarks Dr. Bush stated that if textile mills are to be able to apply and profit by the now fundamental knowledge that is being developed by scientific research they must add to the personnel of their organizations technicians having the scientific and practical training that will allow them to interpret and utilize these findings. He also emphasized the value of a co-ordinating and correlating body like the United States Institute in preventing too much duplication and resultant ineffectiveness of research work. The importance of the publcity and interpretation of current research work provided by United States Institute's magazine, Textile Research, was also noted.

Discussion of the various research studies introduced by Dr. Bush was led by Ephraim Freedman, director of the Macy Bureau of Standards; Dr. Robert E. Rose, president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and director of the technical laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Dr. H. DeWitt Smith, treasurer of the A. M. Tenney Associates and an authority on fiber research and colloid chemistry, and Alexander F. W. Coulson, of the Shirley Laboratory of the British Cotton Industry Research Association.

Garvan Presides at Meeting

The research symposium followed the annual meeting and luncheon of the United States Institute for Textile Research that was presided over by Hon. Francis P. Garvan, who is president of this body and also of the Chemical Foundation. In his annual address Mr. Garvan referred to the NRA, of which he is an administrator for the chemical industry, as having standardized hours of labor and wages to such an extent that manufacturers will be stimulated to seek competitive advantage and profit by engaging in scientific research and utilizing its results to provide new products and reduce manufacturing costs.

Directors Report Accomplishment

In their annual report to the corporation as read by Charles H. Clark, secretary, the board of directors noted the following accomplishments in addition to continued ability to operate in black figures:

A substantial increase in memberships, thus reflecting increased interest of the industry in United States Institute's services and objectives.

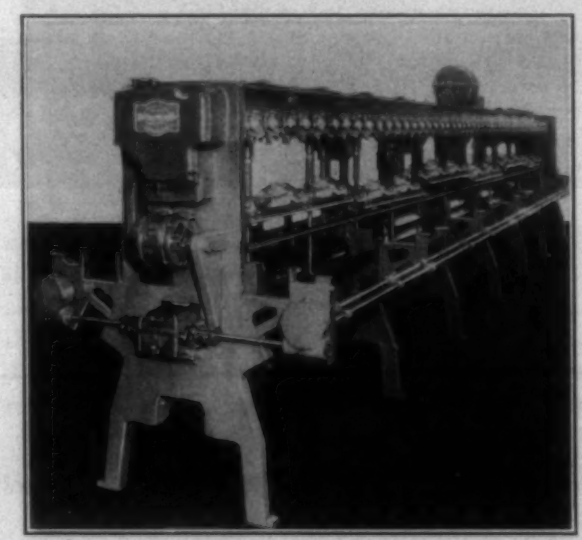
Initiation of the publication of the domestic textile industry's first scientific magazine, and of an arrangement with the Textile Foundation by which complete reports of its research fellows are published in Textile Research.

The distribution of 1,671 copies of United States Institute's book, Textile Research: A Survey of Progress, another important item reflecting increasing interest of the industry in the subject reviewed.

Substantial progress made by the Textile Foundation, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and the co-operating laboratories of United States Institute upon researches covering subjects that were suggested by United States Institute, and also upon subjects originated by them, certain of these studies already having produced results of valuable application in industry, and others now approaching completion also giving promise of definite and important results of practical use.

New Rayon Pot Spinning Machine

A rayon pot spinning machine, which has a traverse action said to be three times as fast as any heretofore on the market, has been developed by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia. The faster traverse action



Rayon Pot Spinning Machine

produces an open basket weave, which makes for easier washing, de-sulphuring, and bleaching in cake form, the makers state.

Another feature of the machine is the funnel mechan-

ism. The funnels do not require lifting out one by one; they are moved out of the way by a single motion.

The entire section, consisting of eight funnels, is raised at one time, thus eliminating the necessity of funnel adjustment and permitting uniformity of funnel setting at all times.

All working parts of the new rayon machine are totally enclosed, running in oil, and automatically lubricated.

The P. I. V. compensator also runs in oil. This compensator permits the changing from one denier to the other without the use of a series of change gears.

The traverse can be adjusted for speeds from 20 to 60 strokes per minute. Traverse bars are in the center of the machine, totally encased and free from acid attacks; all lubrication is free from danger of contamination. All wearing parts for the traverse mechanism are of hardened tool steel, running in oil.

Construction of the Godet wheels is such that they can be removed or replaced while the machine is operating, and will always have absolute concentricity. The Godet speeds are adjustable to take care of any take-off speed from approximately 50 to 100 meters.

In the new Butterworth rayon pot spinning machine all wood work has been eliminated. Structural steel, which replaces it, supports all ducts and spin bath.

The pump drive shaft is of worm and worm wheel construction, totally enclosed, and runs in oil. All bronze castings are made from acid-resisting bronze of a special analysis, and all other castings are made from Meehanite iron, which is much more acid-resisting than grey iron, and, in addition, has a tensile strength of 32,000 pounds per square inch.

Provision is made for mounting the pumps and pump drivers under an apron, extending from the spin bath compartment so that they are protected from any direct splash or drip.

The motor mountings are adjustable, to take care of any type of motor.

No cams are required on the entire machine.

Iis claimed that the construction of the machine permits greater take-off speeds, and that any number of motor positions can be operated or shut down as desired.

The dimensions of a 6-section machine are: 43 ft. long, 6 ft. 3 in. wide, 9 ft. 11½ in. extra height over traverse mechanism.

A bulletin has been prepared on the machine by the manufacturer.

All of these improvements are fully patented by the manufacturer.

Labor Department Warns Of Racket

Raleigh, N. C.—The State Department of Labor issued a statement warning manufacturers of the State that a number of firms are being imposed upon by persons claiming to be experts on first aid requirements and equipment.

The State law requires a medical chest in all mills, but the department said recent inspections have revealed cases in which salesmen have persuaded the mills to buy stuff not needed.

In one case an inspector found that a cotton mill had purchased approximately $100 worth of this equipment, when one-tenth of that amount would have purchased everything required by law, the statement said.

The department has prepared a bulletin setting forth required articles for the medicine chest and will supply it on request, the statement added.

"MEON"•

COLD WATER CONDITIONING FOR COTTON

A NEW HIGH *in Efficiency* *at a* NEW LOW *in Economy*

USE IT • with any conditioning machine.

IN COLD WATER • it can be atomized and distributed in place of steam.

MEON • prevents rust formation. Makes rust-proof bobbin rings unnecessary.

MEON • helps retain moisture in the yarn—stops kinks.

ADD 1 GALLON to **99** Gallons of COLD WATER.

Write for full information

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK

CONSIDER *these* STARCHES

DEXTRINS and GUMS

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Thin Boiling Starches

Eagle One Star
Eagle Two Star
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Eagle Three Star
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Thick Boiling Starches

Globe Pearl
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Buffalo
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Dextrins

White Canary
Dark Canary
British Gum

THESE STARCHES, dextrins and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.

These are selected products available for the purposes and conditions of exacting textile manufacturers.

IMPORTANT

Our research department will be glad to furnish additional information regarding the types and uses of these and other products as applied to the special needs of the Textile Industry. Write to

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

17 Battery Place, New York City

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by Harwood

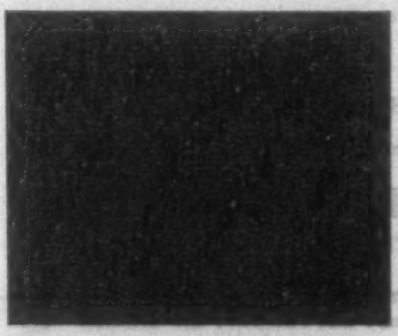
Printed Dimity

American cottons for Spring 1934 are now well under way—and very attractive fabrics they are. Nobody seems to have been willing to let well enough alone—everyone has gone out and done something better.

Take ginghams for example! Wool and silk manufacturers having made all sorts of things which look like ginghams—gingham manufacturers, on the principle that turn about is fair play, have made ginghams that look like all sorts of smart things. Plaids, for example! The new plaids are not just gingham plaids, but are as smart as any plaids which ever came out of France, or Scotland, or any other plaid-conscious country.

And Seersuckers—

There was a time when we thought that seersucker was only seersucker, but we outgrew that idea several seasons ago. The new ones are "anything but," as the darkies say. Those for dresses are lighter than



Novelty Diagonal Crepe

any we have ever seen before, adding much to their hot-weather salability, and they come in telling new effects—gingham plaids, for one, as new as the spring of 1934.

Piques are stepping out again—and they, too, are decked in novel spring garb, stripes, plaids and neat designs, especially, when it comes to prints. For coatings, there is a new bird's eye pique which is liked a lot, and heavy crisp piques which make the smartest kinds of country clothes.

That Linen Look—and Feel

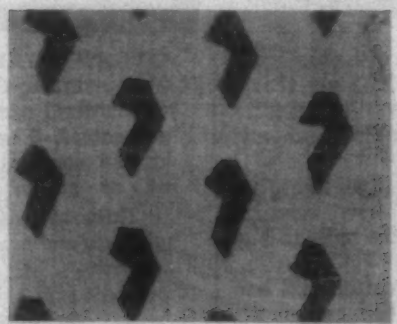
There is a new process by which cotton can be made to look and feel exactly like handkerchief linen, and wide-awake manufacturers have not been slow to adopt it, thus capitalizing the linen vogue very pleasantly and profitably. In fact, new processes play an important part in spring cotton fashions as a whole—we will talk about them again later on.

Shirtings promise to have a splendid season. The shirting idea is going strong in silks, and cotton shirtings will be used for everything from sun hats to evening dresses. It might be a good thing for manufacturers of this type of material to keep an eye on the new patterns in tie silks—ultra chic ones are coming out of France these days!

As to Organdies

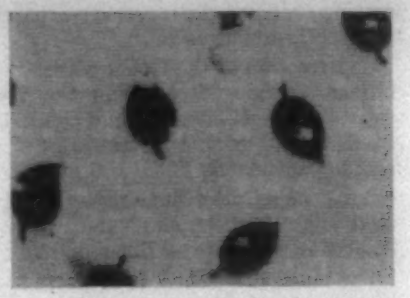
There is a lot to be said for organdies this season—and the first thing is that they are the loveliest organdies one has ever seen. And now we come to new processes again! Organdies are more attractive because new ways to treat them chemically have been discovered. This applies especially to crinkled organdies which are printed or overprinted in entirely new ways. Exquisitely delicate effects are produced in combinations of printed and embossed designs which seem destined for enthusiastic acceptance by the trade. In styling these new organdies there have been included not only types adapted for dance frocks and children's clothes, but simple, sophisticated effects, and patterns obviously intended for accessories such as gloves and millinery.

Not even cotton voile remains what it was. This fabric has been subjected to another of the new processes as a result of which it appears with a finish slightly crisp



Pale Green Batiste Printed With Dark Green

and rough like georgette crepe—and not at all "raggy" as heretofore.



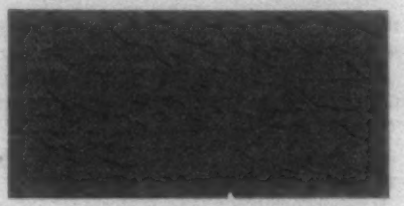
Printed Dotted Swiss

The Uncrushables!

Second to none in importance are the new uncrushable cottons, and outstanding among these are coatings. They have been styled like both woolens and worsteds and stunning effects have been obtained.

The worsted-like cottons are made of a softer yarn. They are very new to look at and exceedingly pleasant to touch. There is also a mingling of thick and thin yarns in tweed effects, ideal for country garments.

Chevron coatings are very smart for town as well as sports. These are sometimes worked out in a thick woolly yarn on a closely woven ground made of a finer yarn, and while they have a rugged appearance, they are soft and drape beautifully.



Novelty Embossed Cotton

Tweed effects are smart both in black and white and in multi-colored ideas, and are being adopted in both types. Checked coatings in the large crowfoot so much favored by such houses as Vionnet and Molyneux are extremely good, but as yet they have appeared principally in imported collections.

Nubbed coatings have the indorsement of Paquin who many people think makes the smartest coats in the world, so naturally they have not been overlooked in styling heavier cottons, and very good-looking they are. Many of the new coatings are well adapted, for suits also, and the fact that spring is to be a suit season argues well for them on this score too.

The Treatment of Water for Use in Boilers and Textile Plants *

BY C. D. BLACKWELDER

Chemical Engineer, J. E. Sirrine & Co.

Of all the raw materials entering into the processes of boiling, bleaching and dyeing of textiles, water is by far the most important. The quality of water used in these processes is a matter of great importance. The use of an unsuitable water in such operations has in many cases resulted in faulty work. Water enters every stage of the processing, either as a vehicle for the chemicals used or as a solvent for the impurities which have been removed. The difference in the quality of work done by two different bleacheries is very often due largely to the composition of the water.

For many years the importance of the character of the water supply has been recognized. In fact this consideration has been one of the principal ones in controlling the geographic distribution of the textile industry, and we find as a result that our textile centers in this country are located in the Eastern and Southern States, where the water supplies are abundant and respond to purification treatment very readily. In recent years much progress has been made in the field of water purification for textile plants, with the result of improvement in water supplies and textile products. Due to these improved processes and equipment for water purification, the textile industry now is not so dependent on geographical location, in order to get a suitable water supply for use in processing the goods, as it has been in the past years.

The majority of the bleacheries take their water supply from rivers or creeks; some obtain their supplies from springs and wells. Practically all these raw water supplies require some form of chemical treatment and sedimentation and usually filtration, and in some cases softening. All these sources of water supply require treatment for control of alkalinity and hydrogen ion concentration.

I will not endeavor, in this short paper, to try to cover the various types of water treatment plants and the particular type necessary for waters of various compositions. Most textile men are familiar with the usual type of filter plants found in connection with the textile mills that were built prior to six years ago. Since this time, many changes in the design of the plants and the application of chemical treatment have meen made. The design of the filter beds and operating controls have gone through a period of improvement.

The average filter plant produces water that is practically free from turbidity and suspended matter and the water is fairly clear and sparkling. Due to the physical appearance of this water, it is rarely suspected of causing trouble in the processing of the goods. Frequently goods are damaged to a greater or less extent due to certain minerals and colloids left in the water but invisible to the unaided eye. Sometimes the raw water supply is polluted with sewage and trade wastes and, although the water is clarified, certain harmful elements have been left in it. There also may be present in the water certain spore-forming bacteria which are hard to destroy and often give trouble in the bleachery by producing stains, resists, peculiar odors and moulds.

A very small amount of suspended matter will cause trouble in a bleachery when the water is allowed to circulate on the cloth or yarn. It will cause a precipitate which results usually in a brownish stain. The process of bleaching and dyeing yarn in beam or package form is very sensitive to any suspensions and insoluble products formed by the chemical used and, therefore, water of the best quality is required. Often the bleacher and dyer or the dyestuffs are blamed for faulty work which is entirely due to the water.

Iron in its various forms is one of the greatest sources of trouble in the water supply. In a great many cases dyers blame their dyestuffs and chemicals for causing uneven dyeings when really the trouble is in the quality of the water.

Bleachers often hold their breath when removing the lid from the kiers, for they are anxious to know what kind of results they have obtained from the boil. Sometimes the boil is perfect but, due to circulating the water in the kier after the boil, suspended and colloidal matter is precipitated on the cloth. Very often these stains are caused by coloidal matter or organisms in suspension in the water. Very often too these water stains are confused with "kier stains," which are due to the precipitated pectin matter from the spent kier liquor. In a great many cases that have come under my observation, the kier and the goods therein have actually been forced to act as a filter plant. With a properly treated water supply, the majority of the stains and resists can be eliminated and a reduction in the quantity of chemicals used in processing the goods can be made. Returns and bleachery seconds will also be reduced.

Water with excess hardness should not be used for bleaching and dyeing. Hard water is not so good a solvent as soft water. It causes secondary reactions with the chemicals used in the various solutions with the result that more chemicals are required in the processing of a given quantity of goods.

Unsatisfactory results from the use of hard water are seen more often in the kier boiling and dyeing than anywhere else in the finishing plant. The calcium and magnesium salts, which constitute hardness, form insoluble compounds with the alkali and soap compounds used in boiling. These insoluble particles if left on the fiber become worked into the cloth and form a protective coating in spots which will not allow the goods to bleach properly. If the goods are dyed, these spots resist the penetration of the dye and cause light spots in the dyed goods. There are many textile assistants, detergents and wetting-out and leveling agents used that could be eliminated if the water were properly treated.

Many textile plants have well designed and efficiently operated filter plants. Each year, more mill executives are realizing that the quality of water they are using is not the best. In order to get a better product at a re-

(Continued on Page 22)

*Paper Prepared for Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Sees Limited Hours as Cornerstone of Textile Code

In an address before the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in New York, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, stated that the limitation of hours of productive machinery in the textile industry as the most vital feature of the textile code.

In part, Mr. Sloan said:

"The most vital provision of the Cotton Textile Code for effectuating the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act by rehabilitating this industry, is the provision for the limitation of the operation of spindles and looms to 80 hours a week. This has the effect of reducing over-capacity to an approach to a reasonable balance between productive capacity and the demands for consumption. Without this fundamental provision the industry could not have undertaken the other steps and the heavy burden of increased costs which are involved in shorter hours and increased wages.

"Important as are the provisions for working hours, important as are the provisions for wages, this last provision is the cornerstone of the Cotton Textile Code. Through its operation alone is the industry able to see ahead a reasonable degree to perform its obligations toward its employees and to do its part toward the re-establishment of credit and the general recovery program.

"Largely as a result of this machine hour limitation, the cotton textile industry has been able to carry the burden of its increased costs, in spite of the reaction from the extreme public buying which took place prior to the adoption of the code in the anticipation of increased costs. It has gone far to remove the threat of overproduction. Stocks which reached the lowest point in several years during the middle of the summer have not increased materially. No improper burden has been placed upon the consumer. The industry is getting back the dollars which it puts into the production of the goods, and in the main, something for depreciation and in some branches something for interest on investment, but, by and large, nothing beyond that. It has been able to secure the necessary working capital to meet the demands made upon it by other provisions of the code and by the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the $125,000,000 tax imposed upon the processing of its raw material.

Spindle and Production Figures

"In the cotton textile industry there are approximately 30,000,000 spindles in place. A demand for consumption of cotton goods such as that of 1929 could be satisfied by the operation of one-half this number if run six days a week without any limitation upon hours of operation. This over-capacity is somewhat mitigated by the fact that many of the mills are so located that there are no housing facilities to accommodate employees for continuous operation. But the over-capacity, making allowance for that situation, is enormous. This over-capacity resulted largely from conditions during the war which led to a great development of new facilities to meet abnormal demands and the fact that the industry during the same period, due to the same pressure, changed over very largely from one-shift to two-shift and, to some extent, to three-shift operations.

Overcapacity Has Hurt

"The devastating effects of over-capacity are interwoven with the causes and effects of the great depression through which we have been passing and the national emergency which it has produced. Efforts by provisions in codes of fair competition for the various industries to check these devastating results by dealing with the problem of over-capacity are just as closely interwoven with the national effort which is now being made for economic recovery. This will appear from an examination of the actual economic workings of over-capacity, whether in the cotton textile industry or any other industry, and the restorative effects of such efforts to deal with that over-capacity as are found in the provisions of various codes by the limitation of machine hours.

Fair Competition is Difficult

"A marked over-capacity in an industry is destructive of fair competition in that industry. Where the productive capacity of an industry is reasonably in balance with the demand for consumption, there exist conditions for normal and fair competition. Buyers are competing actively among themselves to obtain their requirements; sellers are competing actively among themselves to dispose of their products. It is essential to the protective functioning of the competitive system that there be both this active competition among buyers and active competition among sellers. The system breaks down when the reasonable balance of this duality of active competition is lost or destroyed. Such balance is destroyed when there is an overhanging over-capacity. In that situation, there is an acute pressure on each unit in an industry to seek as large a share as possible of the inadequate demand. The overhead based on capacity runs on. There is not enough business to keep all busy and the pressure to reduce overhead by volume drives the seller into panic selling, whereas the buyer, knowing the over-capacity and ever-present threat of overproduction, holds off in the knowledge that his demands can be more than amply satisfied and on his own terms whenever he gets ready to buy.

"The inevitable result of this situation is the scramble of sellers for orders in order to secure volume and a cutting of prices for that purpose without regard to costs. The result is reflected back on the wage earner. There is a steady pressure on the employees to accept lower wages in order to make it possible for the plant to keep operating. There is a tendency to eat up the working capital in continuing to do work below cost in the desperate effort of the concern to keep operating. When in this situation concerns go under. But the factory and machines are not destroyed—they merely afford a temptation for others to buy them in for a low figure and to increase the destructive competition by their being operated at fixed charges that are far less than those which are properly attributable to the amount of capital involved.

"During the past seven years I have observed the destructive operation of these inevitable results of over-capacity in the cotton textile industry. This factor has made it a chronically depressed industry which was generally unable to earn profits even in the boom period of 1928 and 1929. These conditions in our industry and in certain other chronically depressed industries, such as

(*Continued on Page* 16)

LONG LIFE EFFICIENCY LOWERS COSTS

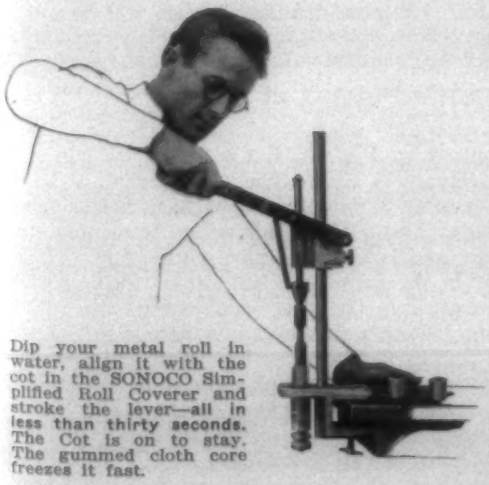
RE-ENFORCED

The re-enforcing Gummed Cloth inner lining—an exclusive SONOCO feature—gives greater tensile strength, as well as eliminates handling any glue in roll covering.

CORK COTS

APART from ease and efficiency of application, SONOCO Cork Cot Savings really start with an all important Low First Cost. And this initial saving is multiplied several times by rebuffing the worn surfaces of SONOCO Cots, thereby increasing their original long life efficiency threefold and more.

Is it any wonder then that so many mills after exhaustive test runs, have consistently adopted SONOCO Cork Cots?



Dip your metal roll in water, align it with the cot in the SONOCO Simplified Roll Coverer and stroke the lever—all in less than thirty seconds. The Cot is on to stay. The gummed cloth core freezes it fast.

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Hartsville, S. C.

Eastern Sales Offices:
709 W. Front St.
Plainfield, N. J.

PERSONAL NEWS

Ernest Moore, of Shelbby, N. C., has accepted a position with the Grace Cotton Mills, of that place.

Chas. A. Cannon, head of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been made a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, national honorary fraternity, having been initiated by the chapter at Davidson College. He is an alumnus of Davidson.

R. B. Burnett has resigned as assistant overseer of spinning at the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes, Gastonia, to become general overseer of spinning at the Rhodhiss Mills No. 2, Rhodhiss, N. C.

William C. Perkins has recently joined the sales force of the Atlanta Brush Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and will represent the company in Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Perkins, who is a son of George Perkins, president of the concern, is a graduate of Oglethorpe University, and was a star player on one of the strongest football teams turned out by that school in recent years. Since graduation, he has been representing a nationally known company in a sales capacity.

WILLIAM C. PERKINS

George Snow, who has been with the company for a long number of years, and is one of the best known salesmen traveling the South, will in the future represent the company in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Virginia territory.

Expansion of the sales force was made necessary by a marked increase in business during recent weeks, George Perkins stated. The plant has also been enlarged and much new machinery installed.

The Atlanta Brush Company is working 100 per cent under NRA regulations, according to Mr. Perkins.

Fine Goods Committee Appointed

George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, Tuesday announced the appointment of a Planning and Advisory Committee of the Fine Cotton Goods Group to serve as a sub-committee of the Code Authority. The committee will consist of the following:

N. F. Ayer, Cabot Mfg. Co., 77 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.; W. E. Barrett, Maverick Mills, 144 Addison St., Boston, Mass.; Allan Barrows, Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; James A. Burke, Sagamore Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; H. H. Burton, Slater Mills, Inc., Webster, Mass.; Morgan Butler, Hoosac Mills Corp., Boston, Mass.; Wm. W. Coriell, Nashawena Mills, New York City; Maj. Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Robert E. Henry, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Weston Howland, Warwick Mills, Boston, Mass.; Russell H. Leonard, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Homer Loring, United Merchants & Manufacturers, 271 Church St., New York City; John H. McMahon, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., New York City; Frank I. Neild, Neild Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Geo. M. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

The appointment of this committee was made by Mr. Sloan after conferring with T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and other members of the Code Authority. Sixteen representatives of the trade were selected in order to give adequate representation to the principal producing sections and to the primary market and at the same time to provide a group large enough to be broken down into sub-committees if and when necessary.

It is understood that this committee will meet at fairly frequent intervals. Its function will embrace all that is implied in "planning and advisory." It will study market conditions and group statistical data, and keep in close touch with the activities of the Industry Committee and the National Recovery Administration. It will advise with the group from time to time with a view to promoting sound merchandising and fair trade practices.

Where governmental action is desired the committee will serve as the agency for the group in transmitting its recommendations to the Code Authority.

Southeastern Cottons, Inc., To Have Meeting

The fall meeting of the board of directors of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., will be held at Sea Island Beach, Ga., on November 24th, 25th and 26th, it has been announced by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Board. In addition to the directors, invited guests include a number of well known mill executives and other men who are prominent in the textile industry.

Mr. Coffin states that the business session will be brief and that the main purpose of the meeting is to bring about a closer acquaintanceship of the mill men associated with Southeastern.

During the three days at Sea Island, trips by the yacht "Zapala" will be made along the Florida passage northward to Cabin Bluff, the Sea Island shooting lodge. Arrangements have been made for those who desire to hunt, fish or play golf. A more definite program will be announced later.

Textile Patents of Interest

It is announced by Paul B. Eaton, Charlotte patent attorney, that Henry V. Underwood, of Belmont, N. C., was recently granted a patent on a package holder for dyeing machines. This holder is adapted to be secured in the supply pipe and holds one hollow package of yarn. The holder is in the form of a stiff spiral spring and one end is mounted in the case which screws into the supply pipe and the other end has a nut thereon to eighten the hollow package of yarn on the holder. The resiliency of the spring compensates for and change in length the increased temperature will effect on the holder and thus prevent leaking at the ends of the packages.

Also, Isaac Andrews, of Spartanburg, S. C., recently obtained a patent on a heddle frame construction, Claim 1 of the patent reading as follows:

"A heddle frame comprising upper and lower bars, pivoted end bars for holding the upper and lower bars in spaced relation with each other, heddle bars supported by the upper and lower bars, said end bars having openings to receive the ends of the heddle bars on the end bars, and means for securing the heddle bars against movement."

Carded Yarn Mills Plan Additions to Code

ABOUT 125 carded yarn spinners met in Charlotte on Tuesday to consider certain resolutions governing fair trade practices in the industry, with particular reference to the merchandising and sale of carded yarns. These principles are to be made an integral part of the textile code after they have received formal approval of the cotton textile industry committee and the NRA administration.

These resolutions were drawn by a joint committee of the spinners and the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association and had been previously discussed at a meeting of the Yarn Association in Philadelphia.

The supplementary provisions of the code governing practices in the merchandising of carded cotton yarns considered were:

1—DEFINITIONS

(A) "Spinning mill' is any manufacturer spinning carded cotton yarn to be sold as such, whether selling with or without the employment of a selling agent.

(B) "Selling Agent" includes all persons, whether known as commission houses or yarn merchants, or otherwise who perform the function of selling carded cotton yarn for spinning mills, for a commission from the mills for their services in effecting such sales and guaranteeing the customers' accounts and contracts, irrespective of whether or not they give to the mill the name of the customer, and whether or not they sell on confined accounts.

(C) "Commission" is the sum paid or allowed to a selling agent for his services as agent as defined in (B) above.

(D) "Broker" is one who brings together spinning mills and purchasers and receives, on each transaction which the mill completes by delivery, a brokerage fee on the price of the order, but does not guarantee the account or contract.

(E) "Purchaser" is anyone who buys carded cotton yarn for his own account.

2. Spinning mills shall furnish duly certified reports each week to the Statistical Bureau of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., 320 Broadway, New York City, of all sales of carded cotton yarn during the week immediately prior (except sales made through selling agents), stating same by date of order, quantity and description of yarn, delivery specifications, price to be paid, and terms of sale. Selling agents shall file similar reports as to all sales made on behalf of spinning mills. Statistical reports shall be issued weekly by the institute to all spinners and sellers' agents summarizing such statistical information received.

BAR SPECIAL CONCESSIONS

3. No spinning mill, selling directly, shall make any price to a purchaser or any allowance to a purchaser in the guise of commission, brokerage, dealer's discount of fee, either directly or indirectly, or by any secret rebate, advantage, inducement, compensation, gift, or otherwise, by which any purchaser shall, in effect, pay a less price than the price which such spinning mill would quote if dealing through selling agents. Commission shall be paid only to bona fide selling agents registered as such with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

4. No selling agent shall, by way of commission, discount, fee, secret rebate, advantage, inducement, compensation, gift or otherwise, split or divide with the purchaser the commission which he receives from the spinning mill.

5. Selling agents shall not buy stocks of carded yarn for their own account, engage in short selling or guaranteeing prices against decline; but a selling agent may sell for his own account any yarn which may be required to take over by reason of his guarantee of a customer's account or contract.

6. No spinning mill shall, either directly or through a selling agent, guarantee prices against decline, or directly or indirectly abate prices on unfinished contracts, except as costs are affected by governmental action.

SET COMMISSION RATES

7. Spinning mills and selling agents shall observe the following customary standards of commission and brokerage:

(a) Commission to selling agents shall not be less than 5 per cent.

(b) Brokerage to brokers shall be not less than 2 per cent.

8. In all sales effected by spinning mills, whether directly or through a selling agent, there shall be used a "uniform form of contract" in form and substance as set forth in Exhibit "A."

9. Any of the foregoing provisions may at any time

The resolutions, as written, were approved by the spinners at their Charlotte meeting except for a revision of Paragraph B under 1—Definitions. This provision was amended to provide that in return for the sales commission the selling agent will guarantee payment and delivery of the order only when it is so specifically agreed upon by the agent and the spinner at the time the order is accepted. In other words, the blanket guarantee of payment and delivery, as shown in the original Paragraph B is changed so that it applies only when so agreed in any particular transaction.

A. M. Fairley, chairman of the Carded Yarn Group, presided. The meeting was attended by about 15 cotton yarn merchants representing the Philadelphia Association and by Sydney B. Munroe, assistant to the president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Praise for Joe Cobb

Friends of Joe Cobb, superintendent of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., are much interested in the fact that during the recent strikes of the several mills at Augusta and the group in the Horse Creek Valley, the Langley plant was never closed. It was constantly picketed, but operated consistently and the fact that the mill employees did not go on strike is being generally attributed to Joe Cobb's influence with his employees. Operatives in the plant assured Joe that they would "stand by him" and did so during the troublous times of the strike.

Joe is not only being congratulated upon the fact that outside strikers failed to close his plant, but he and Mrs. Cobb are also receiving congratulations upon the arrival of their first child, a boy.

Joe is a son of F. Gordon Cobb, general manager of the Lancaster Cotton Mills. He is a former secretary of the Southern Textile Association and widely known through the textile South.

Motor Application Chart

The engineering department of the Louis Allis Company, Milwaukee, has prepared a very comprehensive application chart showing twenty-nine different types of electric motors and listing the proper motor for over fifty different standard applications.

One of these valuable charts will be sent gratis upon request.

Address Advertising Department of the Louis Allis Company, 427 E. Stewart Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

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For Spinning and Twisting

For

Spinning and Twisting

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A Traveler for Every Fibre

Sees Limited Hours as Cornerstone of Textile Code

(*Continued from Page* 12)

coal, resulting from over-capacity, have merely become general in the period of depression.

LESS DEMAND FROM CONSUMERS

"With the great shrinkage of consumer demand, with the great shrinkage in purchasing power, which set in in 1929, industries in which there was normally a fair balance between their facilities for production and the demand made upon those facilities by consumer lost that balance. For the time being, there came to be this overhanging over-capacity in almost every industry with the accompanying destruction of the normal protective functioning of the competitive system. Prices and wages could not have been forced down more ruthlessly by the monopolization of all buying power into a single hand to accomplish that purpose. What was the immediate necessity of each producer, namely, to cut his price, to increase his volume, to try to reduce his overhead by getting a larger share of the inadequate demand, was diametrically opposed to and destructive of the interest of the industry and the interest of the public. The whole country, except for a few favored industries dealing with necessities which had to be purchased, was caught in a vicious spiral of lowering prices, lowering wages, and continued inroads into fixed and working capital. Credit, which is the most important part of our monetary structure, contracted and withered. Borrowers could not be expected to borrow when there was every prospect that the downward spiral would make it impossible to get a dollar back out of their operations. Lenders could not be expected to lend to concerns which were caught in the grip of this economic maelstrom. It was no help to the consumer to get something for nothing by buying below cost, when his employment and earnings were being destroyed by this very practice.

"No individual concern, no matter how clearly it saw the devastating effects of what all were doing, could make any impression on the situation. The pressure of over-capacity on each unit to get as large a part of the inadequate demand as it could, in order to keep going at all, drove each along a course which it was obvious was collectively disastrous. Concerted action to check these destructive forces was the only way in which the situation could be met in this national emergency and this was the reason and justification for the National Industrial Recovery Act.

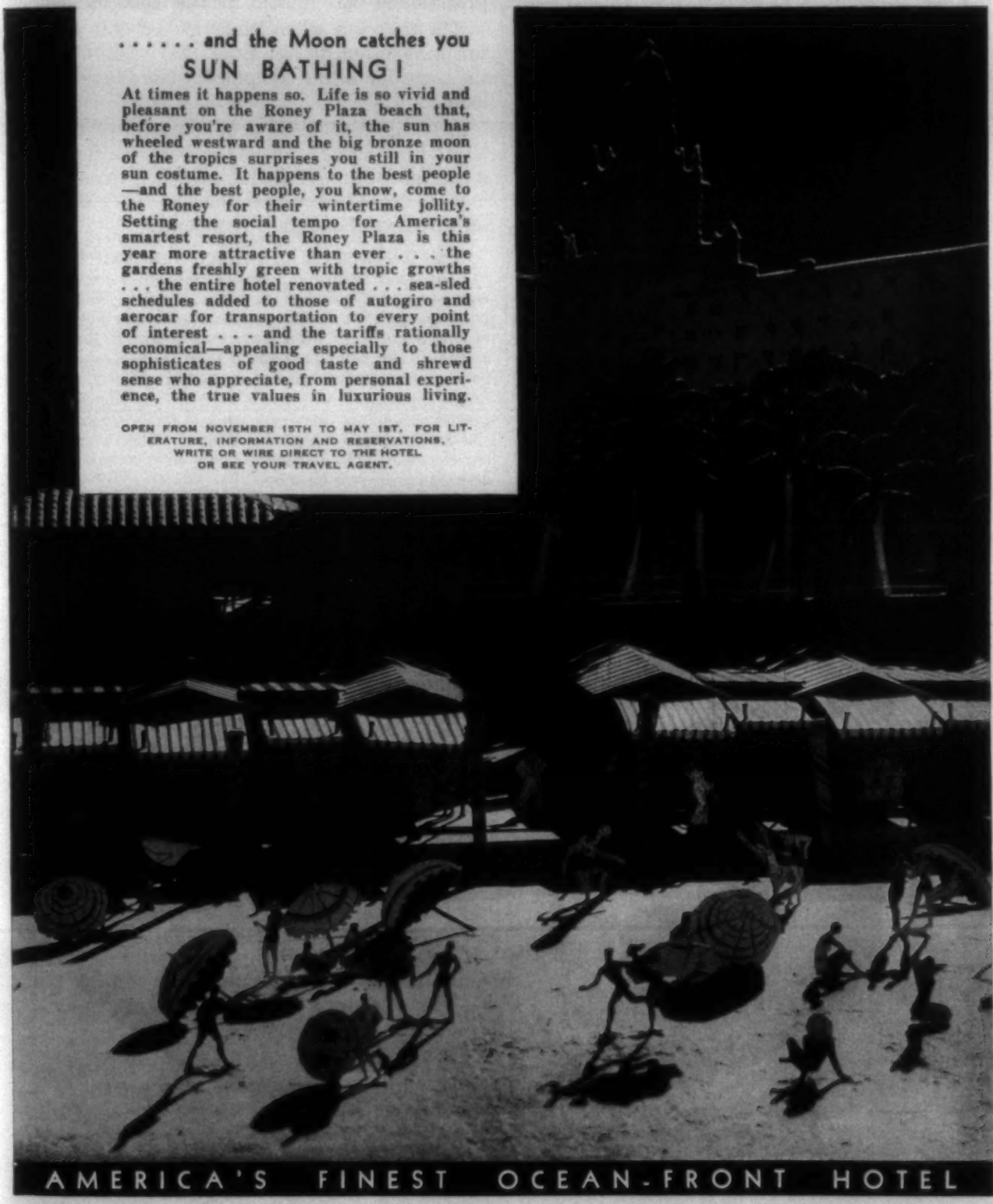
"Referring again to the fundamental provisions of our code, it is of the essence of all three that they should be applied to all alike. To permit a different maximum of working hours to one concern in an industry over another immediately gives that concern an unfair competitive advantage over the other concerns. To permit one concern in an industry to pay a lower minimum wage than its neighbor would immediately give that concern an unfair competitive advantage. To permit one concern in the industry to operate three shifts of 40 hours each or for 30 or 36 hours each while its competitors are operating two shifts of 40 hours would immediately give that concern an unfair competitive advantage over its neighbors in that the aggregate volume would give it an advantage in overhead. In all these matters the rules laid down must apply to all alike, otherwise they cease to be codes fair competition.

"A great effort such as this by a nation to stem the tide of disaster necessarily means an adjustment in the lives and in the businesses of particular individuals in order ha the rules laid down may be applied universally. In

(*Continued on Page* 24)

RONEY PLAZA

MIAMI BEACH FLORIDA



. . . . . and the Moon catches you

SUN BATHING!

At times it happens so. Life is so vivid and pleasant on the Roney Plaza beach that, before you're aware of it, the sun has wheeled westward and the big bronze moon of the tropics surprises you still in your sun costume. It happens to the best people —and the best people, you know, come to the Roney for their wintertime jollity. Setting the social tempo for America's smartest resort, the Roney Plaza is this year more attractive than ever . . . the gardens freshly green with tropic growths . . . the entire hotel renovated . . . sea-sled schedules added to those of autogiro and aerocar for transportation to every point of interest . . . and the tariffs rationally economical—appealing especially to those sophisticates of good taste and shrewd sense who appreciate, from personal experience, the true values in luxurious living.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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DAVID CLARK ..... *Managing Editor*
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JUNIUS M. SMITH ..... *Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Basis of Survival

A group meeting of cotton manufacturers, held recently, found itself involved in a long discussion over a proposed amendment to the Cotton Textile Code which would fix a minimum price as a fair practice.

There were represented at that meeting several modern and well equipped mills with very low costs of production, some mills with antiquated machinery and high costs of production and numerous mills with machinery not modern but much better than that of the antiquated mills.

The managers of the old-machinery mills argued at length for a minimum price which would allow them to make a profit while those connected with the best mills argued that if such a minimum price was adopted their profits would subject them to criticism for profiteering and that the higher price might reduce the consumption of their goods.

There was also the middle group of moderately well equipped mills who argued for a price which would be the average between that desired by the old-machinery mills and those with modern equipment.

If the Cotton Textile Code is to amount to anything it must contain a provision which will prevent sales of goods at a price which will not yield a fair profit, for the mill which continues to operate at a loss can not pay fair wages to its employees or dividends to those whose investment made its erection and operation possible.

We do not believe, however, that minimum price for goods or yarns can be justified solely upon the ground that they are necessary in order for a mill with old and inefficient equipment to make a profit.

On the other hand it may be argued that it is necessary for some mills to make a profit before they can replace antiquated machinery with that which is modern but some mills have officials who have never made the slightest effort to improve their equipment even when they were making money and others have filled their plants with low priced second hand machinery while proclaiming that it was "just as good as new."

The time was when banks looked only at the financial statement but today they wish to know the condition of the equipment before they make loans.

A textile machinery firm recently received a letter from a large New York bank stating that a certain cotton mill had approached them for a loan and that before granting same they desired information about the equipment.

The following is an extract from that letter:

Your good company probably installed some of the equipment and you are, therefore, familiar with their plant set-up. We would appreciate, and, of course, hold in confidence, your frank comments regarding the modernity of their equipment and if they are in a good competitive position through low operating costs.

Any information you may feel free to share with us regarding the ability and conservatism of the management, and the comparative merits of their products, would also be of considerable assistance to us in determining the desirability of their business.

Letters similar to the above are rapidly becoming the practice of financial institutions and the time will come when the mill without modern equipment will find it impossible to secure financing.

We believe that the time will, also, come when the mere admission of a mill manager that he has purchased one or more pieces of second hand equipment will make him an "undesirable customer" in the sight of most banks.

It seems easy for second hand machinery dealers, to unload upon some Southern mills, the equipment of New England mills which have gone out of business but seldom can such purchases be justified.

We hope that we have not yet reached the stage that policy of the "survival of the fittest" or the "elimination of the unfit" will be fixed because there are many mills which will modernize their plants as rapidly as profits accumulate but the day is coming when the umbrella can no longer be held over antiquated mills.

Mills should realize that we are in a new day and should not hesitate to modernize even if it must be done piece by piece.

The future of cotton mills is going to depend more upon equipment than upon their cash balance.

Child Labor in Southern Mills

The cotton textile industry feels that it has been unjustly calumniated by the many statements that the new NRA code has eliminated child labor in the cotton mills. The Textile Bulletin, published at Charlotte, N. C., says that it has been twelve years since any child under 14 years of age has been legally employed in any cotton mill in the United States. In the census of 1930 only 236 children under 14 were found employed in cotton mills. The Bulletin insists that President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins and General Hugh Johnson have done the cotton industry great injustice. Certainly the statements of the Bulletin are greatly at variance with the general impression as to the use of child labor in the Southern cotton mills.—*Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call.*

Juvenile Delinquents

A writer says in the Springfield Union of Springfield, Mass.:

We have all been gravely concerned at the report that 200,000 vagrant boys are roaming the United States, potential victims of "Faginism," thrown by their wanderings into contact with men of evil influence during the most formative years of their lives.

We have feared that these boys may be taking the first step along the pathway that leads to crime and at the same time we see the loss of talents which might have been socially useful. We know that the amount of crime has recently become alarming and that the age of criminals is on the average lower today than it was before the World War.

Child labor laws and more recently the Cotton Textile Code have denied to young boys those opportunities for employment which their fathers had and accepted.

Being denied employment and becoming restive in their idleness, thousands have left home and are drifting here and there over the United States, being denied an opportunity to earn money for their subsistence, many have been forced to steal or starve.

No factory desires to employ young boys or girls but in very few cases has the employment of such boys and girls been injurious and many of them preferred to work rather than remain in idleness.

No one can deny the fact that as minimum age for child employment has been advanced, juvenile delinquency has increased.

There were good reasons for prohibiting the employment of persons under 14 years of age but there never was any good reason for throwing out of work persons between 14 and 16 years of age, and that act has sent thousands of boys and many girls upon the road and started them upon a life of crime and vice.

There are very few successful men in this country who did not work before they were 16 years of age and no one has ever been able to show that any boy or girl 14 years of age or above was injured by work in a cotton mill.

The professors and the sob sisters have kept up the clamor until employment is now denied to those who have reached the age of 14 to 16 and wish to get started in life.

Under such circumstances idle boys and girls begin to drift over the United States and there is no need for the writer in the Springfield Union to be puzzled over the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Idleness is the devil's workshop.

An Owed To Taxes

(By Gee McGee)

They tax our bread,
They tax our meat,
They tax our head,
And they tax our feet.

They tax our gas,
They tax our oil,
They tax our home,
And they tax our soil.

They tax our beer,
They tax our dope,
They tax our candy,
And they tax our soap.

They tax our pills,
They tax our car,
They tax our mills,
And they tax our bar.

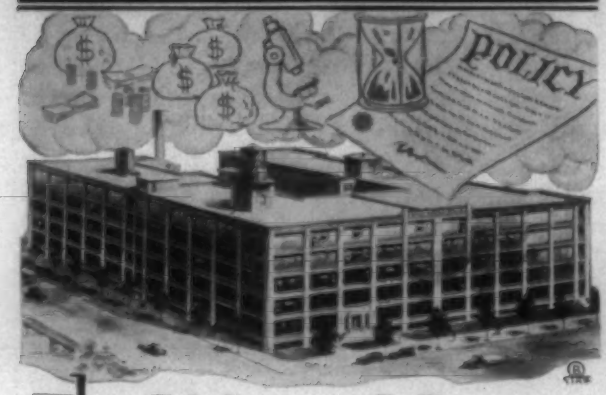
They tax our gum,
They tax our smokes,
They tax our cotton,
And they tax our jokes.

They tax us here,
They tax us there,
They tax our regulars,
And they tax our spare.

They tax us living,
They tax us dead,
They tax the blanket
Upon our bed.

They tax us often,
They tax us well,
Betcha 5 dollars—
They'll tax us in hell.

The BUYER'S Column



The Value of Doing Business With a Well Established Firm

by Blackie

IT is decidedly to the advantage of the buyer to do business with a well established, financially strong company because:

1st: He usually obtains the best that science, brains, and money can produce; as a concern with ample resources is not handicapped in their experimentation, production, testing, and shipping methods. They can have the latest in everything.

2nd: He can, in most cases, receive prompt deliveries; as such a firm has the capital with which to carry the stock or have the surplus equipment with which to produce it.

3rd: He has the best specialists with whom to consult, since they have the money and the business to justify the employment of such talent.

4th: He has an assured, satisfactory and *constant* source of supply—not out of business when repairs or an adjustment are wanted.

The Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. has two modern plants—one at Philadelphia, Pa., and one at Greenville, S. C.—scores of specialized men—research laboratories which have been solving the harness problems and supplying the needs for the textile mills for over a generation.

It pays to do business with a successful firm—a pioneer in the industry.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.—The Cliffside Mills have recently completed a large installation of WAK pick counters, bought from WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.—The Chas. H. Bacon Company, seamless will, was closed on Saturday. Instructions were received to close the mill until further orders. It may reopen for short runs from time to time.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—A new two-story addition, at an approximate cost of $45,000, is being erected by the Wilson Finishing Mill. This plant specializes in the dyeing and finishing of hosiery and knit goods for the mills in the vicinity.

MEBANE, N. C.—Forty new additional knitting machines have been ordered by the Baker-Mebane Hosiery Mills, according to J. E. Baker, president. Sufficient orders are on hand to enable the company to operate a day and night force for the balance of the year, and perhaps for a long period.

GASTONIA, N. C.—This week the Parkdale Mill began operating with two shifts of workers on a new schedule of hours, with the first shift starting work at 7 o'clock and stopping at 3 o'clock and the hours for the second shift are from 3 p. m. until 11 p. m. These hours will continue through the winter months.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—The Royal Cotton Mill Company has been incorporated here to take over the Royal Cotton Mills, which have been in receivership for some time. Incorporators are Harvey Steward, Annie Rene Powell and Foster Bentley. The company has an authorized capital of 2,000 shares of stock of no par value.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Wellington Mills, Inc., of which both Gluck and Equinox Mills of Anderson are units, are paying a dividend for the period dating from the merger, some months ago, to November 1st, according to official announcement. The dividend is based on a 3 per cent semi-annual payment on the preferred shares.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Dividends of $1 per share on common stock and $1.75 per share on preferred stock were declared by directors of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, in session in Greenville. The payments on the basis of the two dividends will amount to approximately $60,000, according to T. M. Marchant, president of the company.

The dividend on the common stock is payable December 1st and that on the preferred stock will be paid January 1st. No other action of importance was taken at the meeting, Mr. Marchant stated.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Potter & Shackelford, Inc., of Greenville, S. C., with a low bid of $84,917, has been awarded the contract for the superstructure work on the addition to the plant of the American Enka Corporation. Other contracts awarded include: Pile driving, McArthur Concrete Pile Corporation, New York; foundation work, the John M. Geary Company, Asheville; structural steel, Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, and sewer work, Reed & Abee, Asheville. The addition completed and machinery installed will represent an outlay of about $1,000,000.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

PATTERSON, N. C.—The Watts Mill of Patterson, established before the War Between the States, has been sold to L. B. Hoard, of Shelby.

Sale is subject to court confirmation, as a minor heir is involved. The mill was originally known as the Gwyn-Harper Manufacturing Company, and was burned by Federal soldiers during the War of the Confederacy and later rebuilt. It was sold in 1918 to J. W. Watts.

EUFAULA, ALA.—All the assets of the Glorie Underwear Mill, located here, have been purchased by the Max J. Friedman Corporation, of New York City, and the name of this mill changed to the Alabama Knitting Mills, Inc. This plant was established many years ago by H. D. Bausher, hosiery manufacturer of Reading, Pa., and operated by him as a Southern branch where coarse gauge cotton hosiery and underwear were made.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The board of directors of the American Spinning Company, at their annual meeting here, re-elected all of the officers and transacted routine business. No other matters of importance were handled, it was announced. The textile situation was reviewed in lengthy discussions. D. D. Little is president and treasurer of the company. Hugh F. Little is assistant treasurer and Lawrence Y. Smith is secretary.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Jere Murphy, refere in bankruptcy, announces the confirmation of the sale of the properties of the Textile Realty Company, including the mill buildings of the Connecticut Mills at Decatur. The mills were bought at bankrupt sale by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, for $351,000, to be used as a tire fabric plant as auxiliary of the Gadsden Tire Mill. The Tennessee Valley Bank bought a portion of the land for $2,500 and this sale also was confirmed.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Assets of the old Keystone Hosiery Mills have been taken over by the McLauren Hosiery Mills, Inc., following a receiver's sale. It is expected that operations at the plant will be resumed at an early date. The Keystone plant formerly made men's and women's seamless hosiery, with a force of about 150 employees. Incorporators of the new company, who are all prominent hosiery men of Asheboro, are C. C. Cranford, D. B. McCrary and McLauren Cranford.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—The new $250,000 addition to the local plant of the Adams-Millis Corporation, hosiery manufacturers, is about completed, and the installation of machinery is now progressing to such an extent that operation of the plant will begin in the very near future. Approximately 250 additional workers will be employed, which will more than double the present payroll. The plant, which is said to be the second largest hosiery mill in this section under one roof, covers about two acres of ground, and the annual payroll amounts to almost $150,000.

GULFPORT, MISS.—Immediate reopening of the Walcott-Campbell Spinning Mill here, idle for the past three years due to depression market conditions, was made known by Senator F. C. Walcott, president. Workmen are already engaged in putting the machinery in shape and the mill will be ready for the spindles to begin mak-

Fifty years old yet better fitted to serve the trade more efficiently than ever before.

A full line of finished products manufactured in one up-to-date factory under well trained workmen and able supervision.

Southern Representatives at

Birmingham, Ala. — **Dallas, Texas**
Chattanooga, Tenn. — **Gastonia, N. C.**
Charlotte, N. C. — **Greenville, S. C.**
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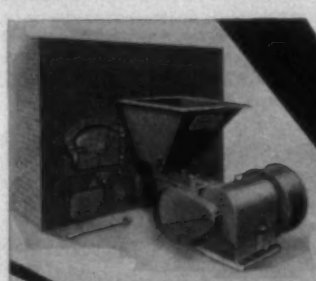

The Price of a DETROIT STOKER is in the COAL PILE

YOU can burn up the price of a Detroit Stoker in a year or so—by doing without the stoker.

Or you can install Detroit Stokers and use less expensive grades of coal in smaller quantities, producing the same amount of steam, and earning back the investment on the stokers in savings effected.

A type and size for every service. Write for Bulletin, "Economical Steam Generation in the South."

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ing cotton yarn within a few days, it was declared. It will be running at full capacity within 60 or 90 days, said Senator Walcott, and will employ approximately 400 people.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., of New York, will have general supervision and market its output, it was stated. A weekly payroll of approximately $4,000 is estimated at capacity operation.

Erected here about three years ago, with the aid of local capital, the Walcott-Campbell plant began operations but suspended within a short time when market conditions shut off demand.

Cotton Consumption in October 503,873 Bales

Cotton consumed during October was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 503,873 bales of lint and 66,838 bales of linters, compared with 499,486 and 76,451 in September this year and 501,893 and 63,329 during October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,361,190 bales of lint and 257,880 bales of linters, compared with 1,160,457 and 260,807 on September 30th this year and 1,267,181 and 276,282 on October 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,474,342 bales of lint and 36,018 bales of linters, compared with 7,374,556 and 27,941 on September 30th this year, and 9,824,523 and 50,865 on October 31st last year.

Exports for October totalled 1,046,524 bales of lint and 6,723 of linters, compared with 869,244 and 8,992 in September this year, and 1,008,023 and 18,705 in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 25,875,142 compared with 26,002,148 in September this year and 24,583,408 in October last year.

Cotton consumed during October in cotton-growing States totalled 405,157 bales, compared with 401,373 in September this year, and 414,490 in October last year.

Cotton held in consuming establishments in cotton-growing States on October 31st totalled 1,088,841 bales, compared with 890,269 on September 30th this year, and 1,011,530 on October 31st last year.

Cotton held in public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States on October 31st totalled 9,123,978 bales, compared with 7,010,659 on September 30th this year, and 9,385,648 on October 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active during October in cotton-growing States numbered 17,614,074, compared with 17,724,830 during September this year, and 17,088,816 during October last year.

Hosiery Group Organized

The Southern Hosiery Association, with Harry Lamb, of Union Point, Ga., temporary chairman, has been organized at a meeting of representatives of sixty-seven hosiery mills held in Asheville, N. C. P. W. Eshleman, of the Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company, of North Winnsboro, was named temporary secretary, and John M. Berry, of Rome, Ga., temporary chairman of the executive committee.

The Treatmen tof Water for Use in Boilers and Textile plants

(*Continued from Page* 11)

duction in manufacturing expense, they are modernizing their old water treatment plant or building an entirely new one.

There are many water treatment plants in use today that are being called on to produce satisfactory water for processing but great difficulty is being experienced in getting the quality of water required. Very few of these plants that are not functioning properly were designed especially to treat the raw water being handled. The proper chemical and physical studies of the raw water should have been made and the results interpreted correctly and applied in the designing of the plant. There is no comparison in the exterior beauty of some of these plants and the quality of water being produced. In some of these plants that have come under the author's observation, the coagulants used were not the proper ones for the particular water and in some plants the coagulating chemicals were applied to the raw water incorrectly.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED LICKERINS REWOUND COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.
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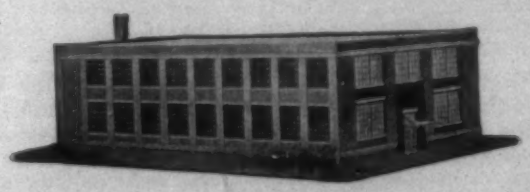

Some of the plants that have come under my observation for study and report were producing water of such poor quality that a considerable amount of the goods handled in the bleachery had to be processed the second time. The returns and bleachery seconds which were directly or indirectly caused by the composition of the water ran into many thousands of dolars per year. The production of delicate shades was impossible. Many of these hit-and-miss type water treatment plants were designed without sufficient mixing chambers, in which the raw water and coagulant should receive proper agitation before passing through the stilling wall into the coagulating or subsidence basin. In nearly every case the retention period in the coagulating basin was too short and the velocity through the basin too great. On checking up the cost of operating these plants, the chemical dosage was found to be excessive. This made the chemical treatment very expensive and increased the objectionable mineral matter in the finished water. Due to improperly designed coagulating basins and filter sheds, the filter runs were short which resulted in the use of a high percentage of the filtered water for back washing, thereby reducing the net output of the filter plant and increasing the pumping and chemical costs.

Many of these plants are not provided with proper equipment for controlling the alkalinity and hydrogen ion concentration of the filtered water. This is a very important subject and should receive proper thought by all owners of filter plants. Many of the modern finishing plants have recently installed the necessary equipment for controlling the alkalinity and hydrogen ion concentration of the filtered water. Perhaps all of you have observed "red water" running from hot water spigots when they are first turned on. This red water generally contains iron, due to corrosion in the pipe lines and heaters, and is caused by the dissolved oxygen and carbon dioxide in the water. By controlling the hydrogen ion concentration or pH value of the water, this corrosion can be greatly retarded. Water lines supplying bleach and dye plants are very often badly corroded due to not controlling the pH value of the filtered water.

Particles of rust entering the bleach and dye liquors cause considerable trouble. The cause of this trouble can be practically eliminated by proper treatment of the filtered water before it leaves the water treatment plant.

Many of the so-called troubles in the bleachery and dye house can be avoided by proper treatment of the water supply. Proper study should be made of the particular water to be treated before designing a water treatment plant. Full knowledge of the processes and the chemical reactions involved in the bleachery and dye plant should be had before deciding on the chemical treatment of the water. Many tests should be made on the raw water over a period of several months, if possible. The tests should include complete mineral analyses as well as bacteriological studies. Studies and observations should be made of the chemical dosage required, size and texture of the floc formed by the coagulant, rate of floc formation and precipitation, nature of the colloids, turbidity and color removal, clarity of the water between the floc, and turbidity and color in the settled water. In addition to this, studies should be made on the corrosive properties of the water with a view of eliminating this evil.

After the water treatment plant is built and the operators are instructed in the operation, the plant must not be forgotten. The composition of the water in nearly all rivers and streams is changing constantly, due particularly to sewage and trade waste pollution. This being the case the filter plant operators periodically require technical services and instructions.

SUPEKINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms

_____ Superintendent

_____ Carder

_____ Spinner

_____ Weaver

_____ Cloth Room

_____ Dyer

_____ Master Mechanic

Recent changes _____

_____

SEYCO

Seydel-Woolley Company

ATLANTA

Textile Chemicals For Best Weaving

A Concern is Known by the Customers It Keeps

CLINTON STARCHES

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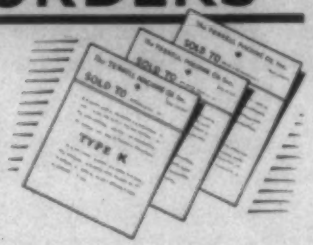
QUALITY SERVICE

REPEAT ORDERS

the best indorsement of any product is a repeat order



Type-K Bobbin Strippers have been installed again and again in many of the larger groups of mills. Ample proof that these machines are saving money, time, floor space, waste, and the necessity of large quill stocks.

Type-K will more than pay its way in your mill. Write for New Free Type-K Catalog.

TYPE K BOBBIN STRIPPER

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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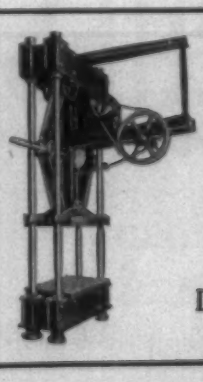

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Sees Limited Hours as Cornerstone of Textile Code

(*Continued from Page* 16)

the cotton industry the limitation of machine hours meant the shortening of hours of operation for numerous mills, particularly the largest ones, whose two-shift or three-shift operation very materially exceeded the eighty-hour limitation. It also meant some shifting of employees from plants engaged in three-shift operations to other plants, but the reduction in working hours so increased the opportunity for employment that the hardship to particular employees in making the shift was undoubtedly far less than if the industry and the country had continued on its downward course. Concerns which had been operating two long shifts or three shifts necessarily had to make an immediate adjustment of their operations, but against this they have the indirect operations of the codes in the increased purchasing power, increased demand and in the release of the industry, the benefits of which they share, from the destructive effects of over-capacity which affected them as well as all other units.

"Unlike some laws which are required in times of emergency, while this one brings some difficult readjustments to certain persons, it carries with it certain corresponding benefits to the same persons, as well as to all others, in its effort at national recovery.

"Dealing with over-capacity in this way does not mean any lessening or limitation on actual production. The restraints must always permit, as they do under the Cotton Code, the fullest measure of production that consumption can be stimulated to absorb. But the public must realize if NRA is to succeed that uncontrolled over-capacity, in times of depression, is Public Enemy Number One to capital, labor and the consumer alike."

Labor's Share in Cost of Cotton Goods Production

(*Continued from Page* 6)

This table shows that in terms of what the average worker produces the cotton textile industry pays the highest average wage of any leading industry. The worker in no other industry receives so great a share of the value added by manufacture.

This fact is almost sensational and it should not be hidden through the innocent shortcomings code in the questionnaire.

A Vital Fact

Mill executives and superintendents cannot only benefit themselves but also avoid suffering from misleading facts by insisting that data supplied and published by any association or agency include one vital fact, namely:

The average value in dollars of the output per worker.

It is all very well and possibly helpful to get the facts about wages and earnings, but it is just as essential to know what the worker produces in return for his wages. In short, how much value to raw cotton does the average worker add?

When that question is answered the Government and all others will begin to understand the reason for differences in wages in different industries. No worker can be paid more than his work produces. If wages are to be raised, then workers must produce more.

Trade associations and the Government might and should be encouraged to find out what the average worker produces before there is official criticism of the wages paid. For instance:

The average worker in the cotton textile industry produced an added value of $1,473 in 1929, as compared to $5,000 per worker in the sugar industry. With such a

difference is it any wonder that the average annual wage was $532 less for textile workers?

When figures comparing wages for 1932 and 1933 are compiled, should there not also be shown in another column, the value produced in return for those wages? The country has had entirely too much talk about increasing wages and altogether too little talk about increasing the production per individual. As a result, individual mills are being criticised by local civic organizations, labor organizations and by the press for the alleged low wages they pay.

Any mill can, by a little figuring, show any critic that it is paying a very large proportion of its income for wages—and further that what the average worker produces in return for his wages is so little that no more can be paid.

Or, in other words, that the answer to higher wages is higher productivity per individual worker.

Every mill executive can contribute a genuine aid to the industry by seeing to it that any figures submitted with reference to wages in relation to sales are accompanied by the following facts:

1. The total annual value added by his manufacture, found by subtracting from annual sales the cost of raw materials and purchased power.
2. The average "value added" (a) per wage earner, and (b) per labor-hour in dollars.
3. The percentage which total annual wages are to total value added by manufacture.

Such additional figures will not only prevent the textile industry from appearing in a false light, with all the evil results that can easily follow widespread publicity, but will at the same time show conclusively that:

Compared to other industries, the textile industry pays in relation to the value added by workers, the highest in relation to the value added by workers, the highest wage of any of the leading industries of the nation.

Demonstration of that fact now may be the means of relieving the mills of much agitation and pressure regarding wages—and at the same time play a substantial part in correcting the handicap imposed by the pprocessing tax and other regulations.

Combed Yarn Spinners Seek Processing Tax On Rayon

(Continued from Page 5)

The love of silk accounts for the rapid rise in the demand for rayon, Mr. Scott said. The shift from cotton products, such as hosiery, began the day rayon hosiery appeared, he continued. While rayon has been improved, he said, it still must be combined with cotton in hosiery.

The introduction of low-luster rayon has meant a large increase in the demand for rayon hosiery because now it looks more like silk, Mr. Scott said.

No compensatory tax on rayon, reduced to a unit of wearing apparel, would deter a woman from buying rayon hose rather than cotton if she cannot afford silk, the witness said. He declared that rayon manufacturers share with cotton mercerizers a feeling of uncertainty as to the business future, and that buying has slowed up.

According to Mr. Scott, shipments by rayon manufacturers who supply 75 per cent of the yarn to hosiery manufacturers were 836,500 pounds in July; 715,000 pounds in August; 748,900 pounds in September and 563,500 pounds in October.

"No compensatory tax that could be imposed would put the women of America back into red flannel petticoats or mercerized cotton stockings, in my opinion," Mr. Scott said.

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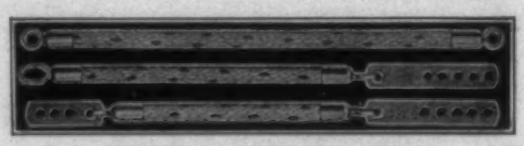

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Cotton Crop Put At 13,100,000 Bales

Washington.—A cotton crop of 13,100,000 bales of 500-pound gross weight is indicated by the Department of Agriculture as of November 1. This compares with an estimate as of October 1 of 12,885,000 bales and with a final outturn in 1932 of 13,002,000. The final figure for 1933 will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

Indicated production compares by States as follows, in bales of 500-pound gross weight (000s omitted):

	Nov. 1, '33
Virginia	39
North Carolina	695
South Carolina	725
Georgia	1,105
Florida	29
Missouri	223
Tennessee	460
Alabama	985
Mississippi	1,230
Louisiana	500
Texas	4,350
Oklahoma	1,250
Arkansas	1,135
New Mexico	83
Arizona	81
California	200
All others	10
U. S. total	13,100

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Textile Materials

This publication, A. S. T. M. Standards on Textile Materials, contains all of the 30 standard and tentative specifications, methods of testing and definitions pertaining to textile materials, which have been issued by the American Society for Testing Materials, through the work of its Committee D-13 on Textile Materials. This is the first compilation of A. S. T. M. standards covering these materials since 1930. Many new standards have been issued since the appearance of the earlier publication so the present edition should be of much convenience to those dealing with textile materials.

New tentative standards just issued this year cover Holland, cloth, asbestos roving and tests for small amounts of copped and manganese in textiles.

Several of the specifications and test methods previously issued as tentative were adopted as standard this year. They include tolerances and tests for knit goods, specifications and tests for Cuban (jute) raw sugar bags and for asbestos tape for electrical purposes, and specifications for chafer tire fabrics and enameling duck for the tire industry.

Specifications for a number of materials were revised this year. The latest revisions (either adopted or to be tentative for a year) are given. They cover tire fabrics (other than cord), tire cord (woven and on cones), hose ducks and belt ducks, cotton yarns (single and plied), electrical cotton yarns, cotton sewing thread and light and medium weight cotton fabrics. Proposed revisions in the standard methods of testing woven textile fabrics are detailed. Revisions (issued previous to this year) in the specifications for textile testing machines and for asbestos yarns were adopted this year and are given in the book.

In addition to the materials listed above, there are a number of others covered by standards or tentative standards approved prior to this year, including numbered cotton duck, osnaburg cement sacks, goods for rubber and pyroxylin coating, tubular sleeving and braids, silk and cotton tapes, 0.007-in. cotton electrical tapes, and rayon; also methods of determining the scoured content of grease wool and allied fibers and determination of relative humidity.

In addition to the standards, the book includes a psychrometic relative humidity table which combines accuracy and convenience; photomicrographs of common textile fibers; and a proposed potassium dichromate oxidation method for the determination of total iron in asbestos textiles.

This publication aggregates 164 pages. Copies are available at $1.00 each in heavy paper cover from A. S. T. M. Headquarters, 1315 spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cotton Production Seen Above Sales

Washington.—Sales of cotton goods during September probably equalled or exceeded production, but sales probably dropped below production for the first three weeks of October, according to the Government viewpoint as expressed in the world cotton prospects report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

British and Continental Mill consumption of cotton continues above last year, the report states.

Regarding the textile situation, the report says:

"During September, cotton mill consumption in the United States amounted to 499,000 running bales, which was about 90,000 bales, or 15 per cent less than in August, and 28 per cent below the peak reached in June, but was the largest for September since 1929.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods trading was slow through most of the week but became more active near the close. Buying was much more active on Friday, market estimates placing sales of print cloths, broadcloths and sheetings at around 20,000,000 yards. Buyers paid higher prices for goods for quick shipments. In the market there seemed to be a definite sentiment that prices will move higher. It is believed that if the present gold policy fails to put up prices of commodities that direct inflation may be resorted to.

In wide print cloths, business in the four standard numbers for delivery in the first quarter of the year was very good. Prices were slightly higher and the while price situation was strong. Business in narrow prints was not so active.

In carded broadcloths sales also ran into appreciable volume. Some houses sold 100x60s at 9 cents for both this and next year, but the majority wanted 9⅛ cents for January and forward. The 80x60s moved in good volume for 1933 shipments at 7¼ cents, which also was paid for moderate amounts of November and December goods.

Volume of business in sheetings was about equal to that in print cloth yarn goods, and represented a sharp improvement over the business of the past few weeks. Good quantities of 40-inch 2.85s were sold both at 8¾ cents and 8⅞ cents for varying mill makes and for this and next year's shipments.

Prices at which some colored goods might have been bought early in the week were declined at the close and manufacturers expect that higher prices will be paid if cotton values continue on the high basis reached. Moderate business was reported on bleached domestics, but brown sheetings continued quiet. Flannels, ginghams and work suit goods were steadier as the week closed. More business has been coming forward on packaged goods put up for the holiday trade.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4⅝
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6⅝
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7⅝
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	15½
Dress ginghams	15½
Standard prints	7¾
Staple ginghams	9

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The higher cotton markets have been responsible for some improvement in the yarn situation. Inquiry has been much better for some days past, with indications that buyers are about ready to cover more freely. The amount of yarn available at concessions showed a pronounced decline and the general prices list was firmer. Spinners are showing a great deal of interest in perfecting a supplement to the textile code that will deal with fair practices in yarn competition and are hopeful of real results at the meeting in Charlotte this week.

The advance in cotton prices which followed the government report was very encouraging to the market and has been effective in leading spinners to hold out for better prices. Yarn consumers were able to pick up small lots at about the same prices as during the previous week, but most spinners were seeking higher prices.

A strong potential demand is developing in the background. Consumers of yarns in general are carrying no reserve stocks and in view of year-end inventories are altogether likely to be slow in placing forward business. Developments likely to change this situation overnight are not without probability. Meanwhile, prices have now receded to a position where strong support is rendered by the position of cotton, and the general working out of uniform costs according to the code.

The yarn industry North and South is more unified than ever before. Southern and Northern mills have the same line of customers and the chief competitive advantage in the future will be that which arises from good management covering the control of production and the purchasing of the raw material at the right time. There will be no sectional domination of yarn quotations and a wider and more accurate price market than ever before is predicted here by some responsible houses.

At the week-end inquiry was better and buyers came in to keep check on the price movement and offerings. This development was regarded as a start toward improved business.

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12s	27½--
14s	28 --
16s	28½--
20s	31 --
26s	34 --
30s	36 --
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s	28 --
10s	28½--
21s	29 --
16s	30 --
20s	32 --
24s	34 --
26s	35 --
30s	37½--
30s ex.	40 --
Southern Single Skeins	
8s	27 --
10s	27 --
12s	27½--
14s	28 --
16s	28½--
20s	31 --
26s	34 --
30s	36 --
36s	42 --
40s	45 --
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	27 --
10s	28 --
12s	28½--
14s	29 --
16s	30 --
20s	32 --
24s	34 --
26s	35 --
s03	37½--
40s	47 --
40s ex.	49 --
50s	53 --
60s	59 --
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	28 --
10s	29 --
12s	30 --
16s	31 --
20s	32 --
Carpet Yarns	
8s	28 --
10s	29 --
12s	30 --
16s	31 --
20s	32 --
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25 --
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27½--
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27 --
Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	23 --
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 --
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 --
12s, 2-ply	25½--
16s, 2-ply	28½--
20s, 2-ply	30 --
30s, 2-ply	36½--
36s, 2-ply	42½--
Southern Frae Cones	
8s	26½--
10s	27 --
12s	27½--
14s	28 --
16s	28½--
18s	29 --
20s	30 --
22s	30½--
24s	31½-32
26s	33 --
28s	34 --
30s	36 --

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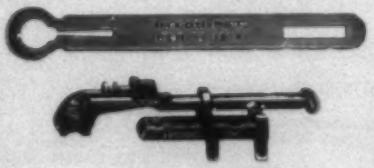

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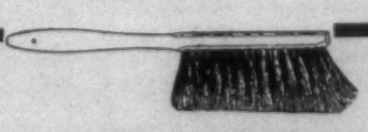

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Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Beiger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep.: Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr. Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, N. C., Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson Std. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mngr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agent. Rockingham, N. C., Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Jonnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville,

Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery So. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N .C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W First St., Charville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Paa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., J. McD. McLeod; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

World's Cotton Acreage 94.6%

The Foreign Agricultural Service in its report accompanying the Government estimate of the domestic crop made the world's acreage in cotton including the United States for this season 94.6 per cent of last year's, or 18,224,000 bales for the reporting countries against 16,751,000 last year. The report said:

"During the past month the Indian Government has released its official estimate of the area planted to cotton in India up to October 1. The area planted to that date this year was placed at 19,641,000 acres which was 6.7 per cent larger than plantings to the same date last year, about the same as plantings to the same date in 1931, and 4.2 per cent below the acreage planted to October 1, 1930. The first official estimate of the 1933-34 Indian production will not be released until mid-December. In October the Bombay cotton trade was estimating that the 1933-34 crop would be considerably above that of the previous year. Little additional information has been received on other foreign countries during the past month."

Defines "Processing" For Tax Purposes

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering has officially explained the designation "first domestic processing" and "secondary processing."

"The term first domestic processing means, with respect to cotton that it is to be spun, all stages of processing up to removal of the bobbin or cop from the spinning machine on which its yarn has been spun. With respect to cotton which is not to be spun, such as absorbent cotton, it means that amount and degree of processing up to where the cotton is fashioned into an article either to be packaged and sold as such or to be used for further manufacturing into a different type of article.

"The term secondary processing means, with respect to cotton, that part of the manufacture which takes place between the first domestic processing as hereinbefore defined and the final or completed product of manufacture."

Thanksgiving Cruise

BERMUDA

Seamship Columbus
of the
Norh German Lloyd
In Co-operation
Souhern Railway Excursion
4½ Days Cruise—From Charlotte, N. C.
$70.75

Rate includes round trip rail ticket from Charlotte, N. C., to New York and return. First class accommodations S. S. Columbus New York to Bermuda and return, and meals while on the steamer. The Columbus is your hotel in Bermuda. Cruise permits two daylight days and one night in Bermuda.

No Passport Necessary.

Rate does not include cost of Pullman or meals on train, nor expenses in New York. Government taxes additional.

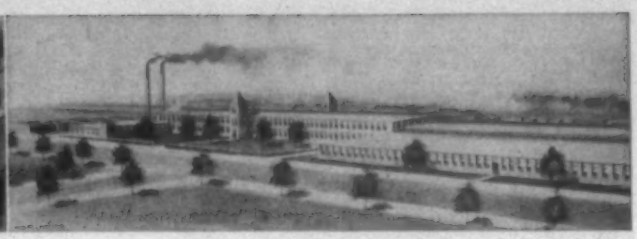
Railroad tickets valid November 28th and 29th to New oYrk, bearing final return limit December 7th, 1933.

Columbus sails from New York 11:59 P. M. November 29th, and returns to New York December 4th, 1933, A. M.

For additional information, reservations and literature, address:

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Railway System



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

LINCOLN MILLS, THE LARGEST IN THE CITY

Talk about up-to-date people, and find them at Lincoln Mills, where P. W. Peeler is superintendent and where more people read the Textile Bulletin than at all the other mills of Huntsville, put togethere. These people keep posted on things relative to the textile industry. They know that the NRA is giving them short hours at better wages, and there are no membership dues to pay.

In fact, we were very much amused while in Huntsville, to find a few labor union organizers in the city, who were disgusted over their inability to get the mill people into trouble. As we have just said, they are too well informed to be fooled, and we heartily congratulate them.

One of these organizers was heard to say: "This is a hard boiled town. People making good wages, and I can't get enough membership fees to pay my hotel bills!"

One of these parasites actually was so desperate that he threatened the people! He had them sized up as ignorant and uninformed, but he soon found out that they were too wise to pay his hotel, laundry, theater and automobile expenses. Hurrah for those fine wide-awake mill people of Huntsville, Ala.! The writer is a mill woman and always rejoices to see mill people make good.

Lincoln Mills are as pretty as can be built. White cement, and more of it than we've ever seen before in such an immense structure.

OUR FRIENDS AND WHERE WE MET THEM

The Cloth Room: H. M. Mills, the jolly overseer, has been with Lincoln Mills 26 years; T. B. Allen, second hand, is a live wire—courteous and helpful; C. H. Wiseman, Clifford Wright, G. B. Rudd, T. R. Shelton and W. L. Duncan are other progressives in the cloth room.

The Card Room: E. H. Buckner, overseer, is courteous and efficient; J. I. Freeman, T. L. Carroll and J. S. Fain are the dependable second hands; others working up are M. C. Mincher, Dewey Duckworth, L. J. Benson, R. A. Statum, Gillard Carroll, T. L. Carroll, Jim Statum, Johnnie Cole, Zeno Hill and S. W. Hogwood—all readers of the Textile Bulletin.

The Spinning Room: L. D. Owens is overseer and though very young, one of the best; S. M. Graham, Emmett Lee and Lem Judd, second hands; Burnice Daniel, Ollie Clark, Laurine Grove are young people interested in keeping up with things pertaining to their work; J. M. Keel, W. F. Ingram, James Evans, Elmond Warren, Walter Ray, Nazer Clark, Richard Pippin, Howard Mitchell, Jim Dickens, Albert Turner, Shelah Dickens, Albert Treece, Theodore Johnson, W. T. Maroney and George Maroney are among enterprising young section men and others who are ambitious to make good.

In the Weave Room: W. H. Styles, overseer; H. F. Wilson, Robert Kerr and Ed Lamb, second hands; J. R. McAnnally, Homer D. Busbin, Lee Carson, Joe Coffey, Elbert Reese, B. C. Barton, Hermon Troupe, loom fixers, and George Adcock, weaver.

R. H. Wortham, section man in spooling, and Will Dickens, overhauler, are others in our family of readers; J. W. Dickens is overseer spooling and warping.

THE MOP DEPARTMENT

This seems to be mis-named, as no mops are made here. Probably some of the heavy doubled and twisted yarn is made into mops elsewhere. We saw ropes being made here and various styles and numbers of coarse yarns. One hundred operatives are employed in this room.

C. E. Gore is the genial overseer; James L. Duskin, second hand; Bill McCoy, Barney Madewell and C. G. Ratliff, progressive section men; Harry H. Owens and Charles Kelley, on twisters; Joe Nash, card grinder; Howard Ayers, frame hand.

These are fine, friendly people, and they all belong to our family of readers.

MERRIMACK MFG. CO.—A BIG COMMUNITY FAIR IN PROGRESS.

We happened here in time for the community fair, an annual event of great interest and importance, held in the hall above the community store. The poultry show was exceptionally good, exhibiting several varieties of extra fine birds—also pigeons and rabbits.

As usual, the school had a wonderfully fine exhibit, showing work of the different grades. The domestic science classes made an attractive showing, and ladies of the village vied with each other in cake making. That booth made one's "tummy" feel empty and yearning to be filled.

Bradley School at Merrimack has long been in the front ranks of educational progress and pointed to with pride by all the city. The writer has had the pleasure of attending one of the commencements, where many prizes were awarded pupils by the Merrimack Mills.

Those who have work in mills like those around Huntsville are truly fortunate. The houses are nice, with modern conveniences, and at Merrimack every lot is nicely fenced in, insuring privacy and protection.

Among those who take our Textile Bulletin here, beside the mill officials, are: G. W. Lehman, overseer carding; R. L. Foster and James Miles, section men in carding; Charles Brock, machinist; P. B. Crouch, over-

seer spinning; J. L. McCarver, second hand in spooling; M. M. Winkler, second hand in spinning; C. P. Baker, overseer weaving; Olin Marks, H. L. Archer, progressive loom fixers; Dave Vess, weaver; G. F. Reavis, cloth man; Grady Jackson, tying-in man, and others.

OFF TO CHICAGO.

A party had just gone to the World's Fair from Merrimack—among them being Mrs. P. B. Crouch (wife of the genial overseer spinning); Mesdames Verna Berger, Effice Watson, Edna Harper, Lorene Hargrove and Miss Winnie Herrin.

FLETCHER MILLS, INC.

This nice mill is close in town and has a splendid bunch of operatives. There are 10,032 spindles and the product, hosiery yarns.

The officials are Shelby S. Fletcher, president; T. G. Melson, secretary and treasurer; David Neely, superintendent.

Overseers are: Otis Neely and Bryant Ivey, in carding; Raymond Stalmon and Barney Barron, in spinning; Earl Reagan and E. E. Lyle, in winding; Rich Hogan, master mechanic.

ERWIN MFG. CO.

This is a real gem of a knitting mill, making men's and boys' knit underwear, colored knit sweaters and morning jackets that are amazingly well made, and extremely attractive. "Uncle Hamp" is the proud owner of a nice gray jacket, a present from the genial general manager and treasurer, L. O. Erwin. There is nothing nicer for a morning jacket or for wear about the house at any time. It isn't "bunglesome" nor in the way like a coat—besides it saves the coat so much.

This mill also makes sport sweaters much used by baseball clubs and other athletes. They are in colors with contrasting collar and cuffs.

We happened there just in time to see the pretty girls leave work—all neat and nice in tailoded uniforms that were very becoming; nice enough to be seen anywhere. Mr. Erwin is proud of his 275 operatives—mostly girls—and has a right to bee. They are a credit to the industry.

J. N. Manning is carder and spinner; W. M. Jenkins, overseer knitting; J. E. Blackburn, overseer finishing.

ROCK HILL, S. C.

CUTTER MFG. CO.

This used to be called "Carhartt Mill," the home of Carhartt overalls. It is right in town, has a nice village, and some of the best people in the State live here.

The overseers, for the most part, have been here a number of years, are well known, highly respected in the city, and by their employers. From the sweeper on up, all speak in terms of affection when mentioning Mr. Douglas Thompson, secretary and superintendent. He has been in charge several years and by his fair and square dealing added to a genuine interest in the welfare of his people, he has won their sincere regard and unswerving loyalty.

We are delighted to have this mill in our "100 per cent" column—meaning that every "key man" takes our paper.

J. B. Hyman is overseer the card room; R. A. Faries and T. W. Barnes are second hands; W. H. Hancock is a live-wire section man.

F. W. Strait is overseer spinning, with W. T. Vaughn and J. H. Smith, second hands; G. F. Ayers, W. M. Millwood and J. R. Strait, section men in spinning, and G. T. Funderburke, section man in spooling, are among those who believe in keeping posted.

T. L. Chapman, overseer weaving; E. L. Chapman and B. T. Funderburke, second hands.

G. L. Melton, overseer cloth room; C. A. Drennan, yard overseer; E. F. Roach, dyer; J. L. Jennings, master mechanic; James Williams, supply clerk.

ALEXANDER CITY, ALA.

RUSSELL MFG. CO.—THIS COMPANY HAS SEVERAL NICE MILLS, WITH LOVELY OFFICES, RIGHT IN THE CITY.

While in this city, a few weeks ago, were called home on account of sickness and so failed to visit the Russell Mfg. Co. We knew we did not have time to do justice to this enterprise, which is responsible for so many other big business interests, giving employment to hundreds of people.

However, we shall soon pass that way again, and hope to meet the Messrs. Russell and get a write-up of their mills worthy of them. The mills show up attractively from the highway, and we have heard many nice things said of the management—though the writer has never met them.

Ben C. Thomas visited the Russell Mills last year, wrote about it for our paper, and the article got misplaced in the office. Ben had in that time consigned his notes to the waste basket and could not re-write the article from memory. So the Russell Mfg. Co. write-up has "never been," but will be, if they give "Aunt Becky" a chance.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

SMITHFIELD MILLS, INC.

This mill employs approximately 250 persons, and since it began operating on the NRA its payroll constitutes one of the largest in Johnston County. The village, consisting of 65 houses, is clean and living conditions are excellent. The mill is sponsoring a night school for its employees, and has a registration of 35 students. The school is taught by Mr. Woodall of the mill office personnel and by Miss Lucile Lee of the local graded school.

A group of the winding room employees of the Smithfield Mills, Inc., with overseers at back—Dewey Warren, Carder; Earnest Clark, Spinner; Harvey Pounds, Mechanic; C. R. Woodall, Bookkeeper, and D. M. Williams, Superintendent.

The mill has 12,500 spindles, and manufactures high grade hosiery yarns in numbers from 8's to 10's. The mill operates on two eight-hour shifts has has only lost seven days since June 1st.

Mr. M. R. Long of Greenville, N. C., is president of the mill; D. M. Williams, superintendent, and C. Raymond Woodall, resident bookkeeper.

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Sloan Will Name Fine Goods Group

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is authorized by the fine goods group of the organization to appoint a committee for this division, and will make recommendations to the Industry Committee.

This gathering brought together representatives of 63 fine cotton goods mills, representing the largest meeting of executives in this branch of the industry that has ever been held in New York City.

The committee, which Mr. Sloan was given power by unanimous resolution, to appoint, after consulting with the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, will study market conditions in this group, be in touch with the group, consider trade practices, and make recommendations to the Industry Committee from time to time.

Curtailment of production was discussed by some of the individuals, and it was brought out that a number of mills have worked out plans of restricting output, and yet spreading it so as to affect their employees as little as possible.

The stock situation, in fine cotton goods, is said to be better than a year ago.

That a number of fine cotton mills are still operating on only a 40-hour basis, have not increased to two shifts, and have no indication at present of increasing to two shifts.

Work On Uniform Cost System

After a preliminary survey of existing cost systems established in the various branches of the hosiery industry and discussions with representatives in various sections, Ernst & Ernst will be empowered by the code authority for the hosiery industry to undertake a survey of the cost systems of 25 specific mills.

On the basis of this study, the accounting firm will draw up the draaft of a proposal for a uniform cost accounting system for the hosiery industry in keeping with the requirements of the hosiery code. When this is completed, the proposal will be submitted to about 100 manufacturers for criticism and additions.

In this fashion, every section of the industry will have had aan opportunity to cooperate and participate in the establishment of an equitable and uniform cost system, it is generally pointed out.

The importance of this aspect of the code is realized by almost every mill owner in the country, it is stated. On the basis of this system, the uniformity of costs will enable a firm fulfilment of code requirements that goods may not be sold below cost. This, indeed, it is said, is one of the primary functions of the code, and therefore vitally concerns every mill in the industry.

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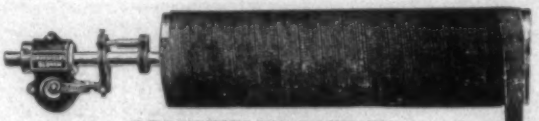

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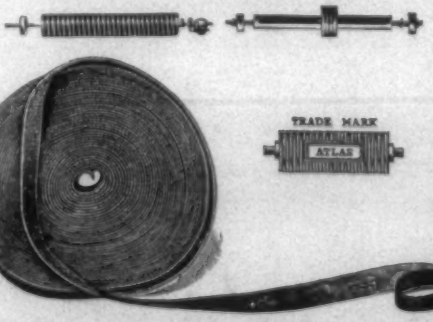

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